The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Rouher's Speech Likely to Defeat the Proposed Conference.

The Report of Garibaldi's Escape from Caprera Contradicted.

The Contract for the Carriage of Anglo-American Mails.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Rouher's Speech Likely to Defeat Napoleon's Plan.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 9.

It is thought that the scheme of a European Conference for the settlement of the Roman question will be defeated by the speech of Minister ROUHER, which indicates that the French Government has already prejudged the whole case.

ITALY.

The Report of Garibaldi's Escape from Caprera Contradicted.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 9—Noon.

A dispatch received from Florence denies the story that Gen. GARIBALDI had again escaped from Caprera.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Anglo-American Mails.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 9—Noon.

The mail service between the United States and Great Britain will not be performed exclusively by the Cunard Steamship Company. All of the steamers of the North German Lloyd, the *Bremen*, the *Hansa*, the *Deutschland*, the *Union*, the *New-York* and the *Hermann* have been accepted by the British, as well as the American Government, and will carry the British mails every Tuesday from Southampton, and the American mails every Thursday from New-York. The steamers of the Inman will also carry the mails. By the terms of the contract the vessels of the last-named line will leave Queenstown with the mails on Thursday of every week, and New-York with the United States mails on Saturdays.

Treasonable Speech at Dublin—Sympathy for the Fenians.

DUBLIN, Monday, Dec. 9—Night.

At a large meeting held in Dublin on Sunday, a powerful speech was made by JOHN MARTIN, of Kilborney, which is generally considered to have contained sentiments of a treasonable nature. MARTIN was formerly a prominent member of the Young Ireland Party, was associated with JOHN MITCHEL in the publication of the *United Irishman*, and was exiled for participation in the rebellion in 1848. He has since been an advocate of the repeal of the Union, and is the Chief of the Irish National League, an organization but indirectly if at all connected with the Fenian movement. His arrest is anticipated.

Funeral ceremonies in honor of ALLEN, GOULD and LARKIN, who were executed at Manchester, took place at Limerick yesterday. The proceedings were quite imposing. Over 10,000 persons walked in the procession, which marched through the principal streets of the city.

BELGIUM.

The River Scheldt Closed by Ice.

BRUSSELS, Monday, Dec. 9.

The navigation of the Scheldt has been entirely closed by ice.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Virginia Constitutional Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Monday, Dec. 9.

The proceedings in Convention were of marked interest to-day. As soon as it was called to order Gov. SMYTHE, of New-Hampshire, and Gov. PIERPOINT, of this State, appeared upon the floor, accompanied by their wives and friends. The Convention received the distinguished visitors standing and with perfect decorum. Gov. PIERPOINT first made a few common-place remarks, which were received quietly. Gov. SMYTHE, being requested by the President, then arose and in a very modest way spoke for few minutes. His remarks were listened to with the greatest attention, especially by the Conservative side of the house. His audience was certainly a very intelligent one, for the lobbies were filled with some of our best white citizens, and the galleries presented a respectable array of people. The burden of his speech was the comparison of the superiority of the fertile fields of Virginia with the sterile, cold and barren lands and climate of his own State, ending by predicting for us a glorious future, agriculturally, minerally, politically, commercially and socially. The Governor's speech ended, the distinguished visitors signified their desire to retire. The gavel of the President called the members to their feet, and the two Governors and their wives passed down the main aisle, and into the street. The entire business of the convention was relative to the pay of the officers and members. It resulted, after much opposition, in fixing the *per diem* at $8, and the mileage of members of General Assembly. Liberal pay was given to the officers. The Chairman of the Finance Committee was happy to state that the Legislature had made abundant provisions in its budget for the expenses of the Convention, and no additional tax would have to be levied. To-morrow the oath question will be brought up and it will be promptly decided. The opinion of the caucus held to-night is that no oath can be required of sovereigns. The decision is that neither the test oath nor any other qualification save that of a vote is necessary. An article will be engrafted on the Constitution that suffrage shall be universal until 1870, after which no man arriving at the age of twenty-one years shall be allowed to vote unless he can read and write his own name. The spirit of the convention is liberal and highly conservative. As the majority are deeply interested in the prosperity of Virginia, they will make a constitution which will restore peace and confidence to the State and insure our speedy reorganization. To-morrow the Masonic Temple will be inaugurated by laying the corner stone. It will be a grand affair. Next day the Conservative Convention will meet to do nothing. Then will come the meeting of those giants the editors. An eventful week is before us. Mr. SOUTHALL, Editor of the Charlottsvile *Chronicle*, will be ousted from his seat because he neither registered nor voted.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Dec. 9.

The Virginia Convention this morning was visited by Governors PIERPOINT, of Virginia, and SMYTHE, of New-Hampshire. Both addressed the Convention, hoping that a good and wise Constitution be framed which would make the State happy and prosperous. Gov. SMYTHE urged that members bear with the prejudices of men, and with each other, and thought that when the passions of the present hour have cooled, all would be well. A vote of thanks to these gentlemen was adopted. The Convention then went into consideration of the report of the Committee giving $8 a day to members. Amendments putting it at $6 and $7 a day were defeated by a decided majority.

After some discussion, the $8 *per diem* was left in the ordinance, which was ordered to be engrossed.

A resolution was offered to appoint a committee to inquire what cases of injustice have occurred in the administration of the civil courts since June 1, 1865, and report the best means of remedying the evils now existing in the civil Government. It was opposed by Messrs. HUNNICUTT, SNEED and others, and laid on the table.

Mr. HUNNICUTT offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the discharge of persons for voting the Republican ticket at the late election, and report some means for relieving those thus discharged.

An amendment was offered to this empowering the Legislature to make it a misdemeanor to discharge a person for voting as he chooses.

Another amendment was offered to incorporate in the Constitution an article disfranchising any person who discharges an employe on account of his vote.

After some discussion the whole matter was laid on the table.

The Convention adjourned.

The Virginia Conservative Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Dec. 9.

There will be probably five hundred delegates at the Conservative Convention on Wednesday. Ex-Congressman THOS. S. FLOURNOY is a delegate from Halifax County. He is a representative man, and says the Convention will be opposed to universal suffrage, but will favor impartial suffrage on educational and property qualifications. The Convention will also favor GRANT for the Presidency, on the New-York platform, and will be liberal in every particular. An address will be issued to the people of the United States, setting forth these views. A Radical caucus will be held on Thursday night to nominate a Governor and other State officers. Senator WILSON will be here to-morrow to look after affairs.

The Georgia Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Dec. 9.

The Convention met this morning. Agreement on organization was impossible to-day, and the Convention adjourned till to-morrow. The race for President is between BLODGETT and PARROTT, but the night may develop other candidates.

Associated Press Dispatch.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Dec. 9.

The Convention met at 10:30 o'clock this morning. There were 108 white and 22 colored members present. Mr. GEORGE ASHBURN moved that Mr. FOSTER BLODGETT be elected temporary Chairman. Carried. Mr. BLODGETT not being present, Mr. J. L. DUNNING, of Atlanta, was called to the chair, and Mr. W. F. CLIFTON was chosen Secretary. There was much confusion, and they were unable to agree upon a permanent organization. Mr. CAMPBELL, (colored,) offered a resolution that all aspirants for the Presidency shall define their positions on the relief question. After considerable wrangling, the Convention adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow. Active canvassing is going on for President. The Radicals are much divided, the ultras holding out for HOPKINS and BLODGETT, and the others for SAFFOLD or PARROTT. The negroes held a caucus this afternoon and settled on HOPKINS as their choice.

The Maryland Militia—Two Regiments Reprimanded and Three Companies Disbanded.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 9.

The Court of Inquiry formed for the purpose of trying the cases of certain members of the Sixth and Eighth Regiments of the Maryland National Guard, charged with endeavoring to offer an indignity to the Governor of the State, on the occasion of the parade, in accordance with law, on the 15th of October last, has concluded its labors, and the findings have been made public, as follows:

For gross violation of military discipline and unsoldierlike conduct the Sixth and Eighth Regiments of the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Maryland National Guard are hereby publicly reprimanded.

The officers of Companies D, E and G, of the Eighth Regiment of the Maryland National Guard, are hereby dismissed the service.

The enlisted men of said companies are hereby dishonorably discharged from the service.

The Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, has approved the findings of the court.

Election in Massachusetts—Mayors Chosen.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 9.

Dr. N. B. SHURTLEFF was chosen Mayor of Boston to-day, receiving 8,333 votes against 7,875 for OTIS NORCROSS, the present Republican incumbent. The result for Aldermen and Councilmen cannot be known without the official count; probably a portion on each ticket is elected.

In Charlestown, Mayor HULL was reëlected.

LYNN, Monday, Dec. 9.

Mayor USHER was reëlected to-day by 247 majority.

WORCESTER, Mass., Monday, Dec. 9.

Hon. JAMES B. BLAKE was reëlected Mayor to-day, with a Board of Republican Aldermen, by 1,440 majority. The total vote was 4,187. Republican Councilmen were elected in six out of eight wards. Several hundred people, led by the National Band, marched to the Mayor's residence and were entertained this evening.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Monday, Dec. 9.

At the election held in this city to-day NATHANIEL PIERCE, the Democratic candidate, was elected Mayor.

LOWELL, Mass., Monday, Dec. 9.

GEORGE F. RICHARDSON was to-day elected Mayor of this city.

More Civil Officers Restored by Gen. Hancock.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 9.

Gen. HANCOCK has revoked so much of Special Order No. 192, issued by Gen. MOWER, as removes ADAM GRAFFEN, State Treasurer, and HYPOLITE PERALTA, State Auditor, and appoints E. J. JENKINS and J. H. SYPHER to their places, and he has restored the former incumbents to the positions. The General visited the opera on Saturday night, where he was recognized and greeted with enthusiastic cheers, the band playing "Hail Columbia."

Death of a Brother of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 9.

EDWARD W. JOHNSTON, well-known in literary circles, and for many years connected with some leading newspapers in the country as editor and correspondent, and a brother of Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, died here this morning, after a long illness.

Suicide of Col. Little at East Saginaw.

DETROIT, Mich., Monday, Dec. 9.

The cause of the death of Col. LITTLE at East Saginaw this morning was suicide. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that he died from a pistol shot by his own hands while laboring under temporary insanity. Col. LITTLE was one of the wealthiest men in the Saginaw Valley. No suspicion is entertained that financial matters were in any manner connected with the act.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Troy—Chancellor Walworth's Will.

TROY, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 9.

Mr. GARDNER W. RAND, one of our prominent citizens, and the owner of Rand's Hall in this city, died at an early hour this morning.

The will of the late Ex-Chancellor WALWORTH disposes of about $80,000, with a claim on the Burden Spike suit for some $30,000 more.

The Cold Weather—Its Effect on Navigation—Marine Disasters.

BUFFALO, Monday, Dec. 9.

There was ice on the canal and creek this morning half an inch thick. Tugs were moving about, opening the channel. Several boat-loads of grain left for Tonawanda Mills. A number of propellers have arrived within the past twenty-four hours, only a few more remaining on the lake. The weather is very cold.

DETROIT, Mich., Monday, Dec. 9.

The steamtug *Grant* has returned from the bark *Ellsworth*, ashore at Athenia, having been unable to save that vessel. The bark *Annie Vaught* and the *Alice Richards* are ashore on Spectacle Reef, and will be totally lost. The crews escaped in their small boats, and it is believed that they have gone to Duncan City.

The steamtug *Moore* arrived this morning from Buffalo with three barges that had been out for nine days. The schooner *Swallow* has also arrived. They will all lay up here. The river is full of floating ice, and navigation may be considered closed.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 9.

The ground here is covered with about five inches of snow, and there is good sleighing. The Susquehanna and Chenango Rivers, near this city, are again frozen.

At 9 o'clock this morning the mercury stood 16° below the freezing point. Winter has fully set in.

SCHENECTADY, Monday, Dec. 9.

Navigation is suspended for the present from Syracuse to Troy. The bitter cold weather of the last 24 hours has frozen the canal so firmly that all efforts at navigation are useless. In some places the broken ice cakes are frozen together to the depth of the canal. We are informed by Mr. A. NELSON, of Buffalo, who is widely known and well posted in regard to canal matters that boats containing over 100,000 bushels of potatoes, 70,000 barrels of apples, and nearly 4,000,000 bushels of grain of all kinds, besides a large quantity of other produce are frozen in. A large number of forwarders from Buffalo, Oswego and other places, now in this city, express their intention of remaining for a week or more, the time for the closing of the canals having been extended, hoping for a favorable change of weather, in which event renewed efforts will be made to get to tide water their cargoes. Should the weather moderate the parties interested should be on the ground themselves, and by mutual coöperation in the work of forwarding boats, good results may flow. The thermometer averages eight degrees below.

PORT COLBORNE, Canada, Monday, Dec. 9.

The propellers *Oswegatchie*, *City of Boston* and *Granite State* left this morning for Detroit.

The barks *Foster*, *Canada*, *Laura E. Colvin* and *Plymouth* worked their way through the ice to within a mile of Welland, where they were laid up. The schooners *H. W. Hoag* and *Plymouth Rock* have gone into Winter quarters.

TROY, Monday, Dec. 9.

The weather is very cold, the thermometer indicating 2° below zero. The river is frozen over opposite the city.

MONTREAL, Monday, Dec. 9.

The steamer *Margaret Stevenson* is jammed in the ice off Basque Island, and all attempts to board her have proved futile.

The weather is intensely cold. The thermometer is down to 15 to 20° below zero.

WEST INDIES.

Late Intelligence from St. Thomas and Porto Rico.

HAVANA, Monday, Dec. 9.

The steamer *Cuba* arrived here to-day from St. Thomas. The inhabitants are repairing their houses and endeavoring to make them once more habitable.

At Porto Rico daily shocks of earthquake occur, and the people are living in the open fields, having abandoned their houses.

Election of Officers of the Philadelphia Union League.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 9.

Considerable excitement was created at the Union League this evening, caused by the election of officers for the ensuing year. An effort was made by the extreme Radicals to oust the old Board of Directors, who are known to be favorable to Gen. GRANT, as their tickets were headed with his portrait. The old Board is believed to be reëlected. The party favorable to a change claim that their only object was to break up the ring which had ruled the League since its organization.

Died from a Brutal Assault.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Monday, Dec. 9.

PATRICK NASH, who was beaten by PHILIP SLATTERY during a drunken brawl, last Wednesday, in St. Anthony, died yesterday from the effects of his injuries. The murderer has fled.

The great saw mills on both sides of the river here have stopped for the Winter.

Incendiary Fire at Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Monday, Dec. 9.

An incendiary fire occurred here this evening and consumed the stables of D. C. BARBER, formerly proprietor of the Howard House, which was burned last June; also the adjoining barns and outbuildings belonging to SETH MORSE's estate. Loss unknown.

Honors to Mayor Hoffman in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 9.

Mayor HOFFMAN, of New-York, left this city this morning for his home. The leading citizens of Philadelphia, irrespective of party, have united in showing him marked attentions.

Loss of the Schooner Forest.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 9.

The schooner *Forest*, of Cherryfield, from Boston for Mill Bridge, was lost on Friday night at Southwest Harbor. The crew were saved. There was no insurance on the vessel; the cargo was partially insured.

The Leonard Murder Case at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Monday, Dec. 9.

The Coroner's verdict in the Leonard murder case was to the effect that he came to his death by the hands of some person or persons unknown. LEONARD, Sr., is still in custody.

Three Boys Drowned While Skating in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 9.

While a number of persons were skating on a pond in this city this afternoon, the ice broke, and three boys, aged 12 to 16 years, were drowned.

Death of a Wealthy Citizen of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 9.

EDGAR AMOS, a prominent citizen and one of the largest pork-packers of this city, died suddenly this afternoon.

Death of Hon. Asa Freeman.

DOVER, N. H., Monday, Dec. 9.

Hon. ASA FREEMAN, Register of Probate for Strafford County, formerly State Senator, died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday.

Movements of Gen. Harney.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 9.

Gen. HARNEY left here yesterday for Washington, where he will meet the Indian Commissioners.

The Leper Asylum at Kalihi, Sandwich Islands.

From the Hawaiian Gazette.

In a late number of the *Ku Okoa*, native newspaper, is a letter from one of the unfortunate natives who have been sent to the Leper Establishment, at Kalihi, for treatment. The writer—who appears to be a very intelligent native—was one of thirteen members sent down from Maui in August. After describing the pain which he experienced in parting with his family and friends, perhaps never to see them again, and to be immured in this "living tomb," he goes on to say that he was very agreeably disappointed in finding himself comfortably and even pleasantly situated in the hospital, contrary to the belief extant among the people, there having been many exaggerated rumors circulated as to the treatment of the lepers. Good and plentiful food is supplied, and the lodging is all that can be asked. As to the medical treatment of the patients he cannot yet express an opinion, during the short time he has been there. At the time when he wrote there were but twenty-two patients in the hospital. He is satisfied that there are many more on the different islands, who are concealed by their relatives and friends. He himself knows of two cases in the district from which he came, but they are not sent away, notwithstanding the provisions of the law of Jan. 3, 1865. He maintains that the disease is undoubtedly contagious, and he urges the importance to the life of the nation of promptly removing to the hospital all upon whom the first symptoms of leprosy appear. The letter is calculated to have a good effect in removing the prejudices which the natives have entertained.

The Civil Rights Bill and Chinese Testimony.

Judge NILES, County Judge of Nevada County, Cal., decided lately that a negro cannot be convicted of crime on Chinese testimony in that State. A State law provides that Chinese testimony shall not be accepted for or against any white man on trial for a criminal offence, and the Federal Civil Rights act provides that all negroes born in the United States shall be entitled to the benefit of all laws for the security of person and property of white men. Judge NILES decides that the law excluding Chinese testimony for and against white men in criminal trials is a law for the security of the person of the white man, and the negro is entitled under the Civil Rights bill to the benefit of that provision. The negro was set at liberty under this decision. The District Attorney of Nevada County declared his intention of taking his appeal from the decision, but the defendant has gone beyond the jurisdiction of the Court.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 9.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Chair laid before the Senate resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Maine, in favor of impartial suffrage, condemning the present Governments of the lately rebellious States, and asking that they be annulled. Also a communication from the Paymaster-General, in answer to an inquiry, transmitting papers in regard to Paymaster GLENN's robbery. Referred to the Committee on Claims. Also a communication from the Attorney-General, transmitting, in answer to an inquiry, the names of various Assistant District-Attorneys, with their salaries, &c. Laid on the table. Also from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating, in answer to an inquiry, that three per cent. of amount above $600 had been deducted from the salaries of Judges, according to law.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of ERASTUS CORNING and others, stock and bondholders of the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, praying that nothing contained in the act relating to the eastern division of the Pacific Railroad Company, shall be construed to the prejudice of their branch. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

PENSION PETITIONS.

Several petitions for pensions and relief on account of damages, were presented and referred.

ARMY AFFAIRS.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, be instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the act entitled "An Act Declaring and Fixing the Rights of Volunteers as a part of the Army, approved March 2, 1867," so as to include previous serving in the Marine Corps, in establishing relative rank in the army; also, as to the propriety of authorizing the Secretary of War to take into consideration, in all cases, previous rank as well as previous service, in determining the position of an officer.

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish to the Senate the names and residences of all individuals to whom any property, or its proceeds, in the custody of the Department, or any of its agents, as captured and abandoned property was released or given up; to state also the nature, quality and value of the property released or given up to such parties respectively, and the amount of money returned to each of such individuals; and whether, as a preliminary thereto, such individual have been required to pay any fee or compensation of any kind to any attorney or other person, and also to report to the Senate the evidence upon which said property was released or the proceeds paid over to such persons respectively, and under what law or authority such property was released or paid over; and also to state whether any of such property or its proceeds were released, or its proceeds paid over to persons who had been engaged in rebellion against the United States, or who had given aid and comfort to the rebellion; and whether, before releasing such property or returning its proceeds, the Department required the claimants to establish their loyalty by competent proof; and also a copy of any correspondence which has taken place between the Department and the Court of Claims or any of its officers, in regard to judgments by said Court, or the payments thereof of what are known as cotton cases.

TREATY WITH CANADA.

Mr. RAMSEY submitted the following, which was ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations is hereby directed to inquire into the expediency of a treaty between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, which shall contain the following provisions: First—That a duty of five per cent. *ad valorem* shall be imposed on all importations from Canada, being the exclusive productions or manufacture of Canada, to the United States, or from the United States to Canada, which shall be substituted for the existing tariffs of the respective countries. Second—That the excise duties of the United States and of Canada shall be assimilated by concurrent legislation Third—That the navigation of the great lakes, and of the canals and channel of the St. Lawrence River, shall be forever free and open to the citizens of the United States and of Canada. Fourth—That Canadian vessels in American ports shall be entitled to all the privileges of American vessels in Canadian ports. Fifth—That the fisheries of the Atlantic coast shall be free to the citizens of both countries. Sixth—That a common system of laws regulating copy rights, patent rights and rates of postage, shall be extended over both countries. Seventh—That Canada, with the consent of Great Britain, shall cede to the United States the district of North America west of longitude 90 degrees, on the conditions to wit: I.—The United States will pay $6,000,000 to the Hudson Bay Company in full discharge of all claims to territory or jurisdiction in North America, whether founded on the charter of the company, or any treaty, law or usage. II.—The United States will assume the public debt of British Columbia, not exceeding the sum of two millions of dollars. III.—To aid the construction of the Northern Pacific Railway from the western extremity of Lake Superior to Puget Sound, the United States, in addition to the grant of land heretofore made, will guarantee dividends of five per cent. upon the stock of said coupons, provided that the amount of stock guaranteed as aforesaid shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars per mile; and Congress shall regulate the securities for advances on account thereof. IV.—The Northwest Territory shall be divided and organized into Territories of the United States, not less than three in number, with all the rights and privileges of the citizens and Government of Montana Territory, so far as the same can be made applicable.

Mr. GRIMES objecting to the immediate consideration, the resolution was laid over.

CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

The act to suspend the further contraction came over from the House and was referred.

DUTIES OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Officers of the Senate to define the duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. He read from rule 41, specifying the officers allowed to be present at Executive sessions, including the Sergeant-at-Arms, and said there was no rule defining his duties. He also read WEBSTER's definition: "An officer to execute the commands of the body in preserving order and punishing offences." That assumed that that officer had a fixed place in the Chamber, the same as the President. When he (Mr. SUMNER) first came into the Senate that officer always occupied the seat on the right of the Chair, as regularly as did the President, and continued there during the whole of the session, and when a message was announced from the President of the United States, it was done by him. Now, however, long as he (Mr. SUMNER) had been a Senator, he had never seen the present Sergeant-at-Arms in his seat. He referred to the messages of the British Parliament in this respect, and said it would be advisable to have some permanent rule, even if those duties were handed over to the Doorkeeper, who now announces messages, &c.

Mr. HOWE contended that the duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms was simply to execute the commands of the Senate. The President could maintain order without his assistance.

Mr. TRUMBULL had no objection to the resolution, but it should apply to all officers. The Sergeant-at-Arms was occupied in the Executive duties of the Senate, keeping persons from the floor not entitled to admission, &c. Since he (Mr. TURNBULL) had been a Senator, now over twelve years, no Sergeant-at-Arms had ever announced messages. He moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "Sergeant-at-Arms," and inserting "The Secretary and other officers."

Mr. FESSENDEN was understood to say that the Committee had now under consideration a proposition to increase the number of officers.

Mr. CONNESS alluded to the leaking out recently of several matters considered in Executive session. Of course, Senators would not communicate anything they were pledged not to communicate—[a laugh]—and therefore the imputation lay upon the officers. It would, therefore, be unwise to increase the number allowed to be present at Executive session; it should rather be decreased.

Mr. SUMNER simply had in view the defining the duties of an officer. He had no objection to the amendment. On one side of the President sat an officer, on the other side a vacant chair. Should it be vacant? Perhaps the duties of the officer could be better performed by perambulating, but that was not the original idea of the office. He hoped the resolution would be referred to the Committee.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to refer the subject to the Committee on the Officers of the Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL did not know what chair the Senator (Mr. SUMNER) had in his mind. He thought the present Sergeant-at-Arms had been faithful and efficient. It was his duty to superintend all the functionaries, and therefore it would be impossible for him to remain in a regular seat. It had been the custom in Massachusetts, and might be so still, for the Judge to go to the court-house preceded by the Sheriff with a drawn sword. In the West they found their way there separately, as was most convenient, dispensing with cocked hats and swords, and he thought the presiding officer here could dispense with them. He deprecated this assault upon an officer, the reason for which he was ignorant of. He had no objection to the resolution, but no Sergeant-at-Arms could sit in that chair in view of his executive duties.

The resolution was referred to the Committee.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature relative to the Northern Pacific Railroad were also presented by Mr. SUMNER, and referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee.

NEW RAILROAD PROPOSED.

Mr. JOHNSON presented a petition from A. R. STEPHENS and other citizens of Washington, for an act of incorporation for a company proposing to build a railroad from Washington through Maryland, to connect with the Northern Central Railroad, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. WILSON gave notice that to-morrow he should introduce a bill to remove political disabilities from certain citizens of Alabama, as recommended by Gens. POPE and SWAYNE.

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

Mr. HENDERSON offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of instructions to the officers having in charge captured or abandoned property, the amount of money received from the sale of the same, the amount returned to the Treasury, and the amount still in the hands of officers receiving the same.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the replies of this and like resolutions of inquiry entailed an immense amount of labor in the Departments, sometimes, as in this case, entirely unnecessary, and caused large expense in printing. The Senator could easily procure the information on personal application. If such matters were first referred to a committee, much trouble and expense would be avoided.

After further discussion, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS OF ABYSSINIA.

Mr. CHANDLER called up his resolution to recognize the belligerent rights of Abyssinia. He repeated that it only differed from the British proclamation of neutrality in the subsitution of names. It was designed to reciprocate the courtesy of the British Government in 1861. This had been called a good joke. It was the furthest possible remove from a joke. If it was such, it was never equaled before; but for which the rebellion would have been put down in six months, and two hundred thousand lives, and two thousand millions of dollars, would have been saved. Those rebels would have been in the same situation as was the Devil when he tempted our Savior and offered him the kingdom of the earth; neither of them had anything to give. Everything the rebels had belonged to the United States. A good feeling toward the mother country had existed here before that time. What justification was there then for that proclamation? Over eight thousand ships, too, had been lost by that recognition. He called attention to the similarity of the condition of the lately rebellious States and Abyssinia. In 1862 he had claimed that every dollar lost to this nation by this act, should be either paid or retaliated for. In 1864 he had offered a resolution of similar import, and the United States had then a fleet that could have maintained that policy. In 1865 he had offered a resolution of nonintercourse, and in 1866 a resolution making neutrality laws similar to those of Great Britain. Had Great Britain acknowledged the *Alabama* claims of the United States he would have been silent, but she had thrown them out of court. That proclamation of neutrality had necessitated a ten per cent. war risk on vessels. Great Britain could not restore the lives lost by it, but she could refund every dollar. Those claims were a first lien on every foot of land on this continent and the adjacent islands owned by Great Britain, which would be sufficient remuneration and would satisfy the national honor. He would never again refer to the *Alabama* claims until this mortgage was foreclosed. If the statesmanship of this proclamation was bad, it was Great Britain's, not ours. Referring to the divine injunction, "If thine enemy smite thee," &c., he said nations have no souls, they must be punished on the earth. Great Britain must be punished for her national sins, as we have been for ours. Abyssinia was a government thousands of years before Great Britain was a nation. It appears there had been some love propositions between VICTORIA and the King of Abyssinia. He knew nothing about that; but the United States should exercise perfect neutrality in such matters. He would let Kings and Princes decide these matters for themselves. The King of Abyssinia claimed to be, and no doubt was, a descendant of King Solomon. He referred to an opinion expressed by Mr. SEWARD that the flag of Switzerland should be recognized on the ocean, as she was a sister republic. He believed messengers were on their way here from Abyssinia to procure ships and war materials, &c. He believed that flag would be recognized, and he would, if a British ship-of-war chased one of them into a United States port, compel her to remain under the guns of a fort until the Abyssinian vessel had twenty-four hours' start. Give Great Britain a dose, not as homeopathic as one of her own medicines. [Laughter.] Let the Abyssinian light up old ocean with the burning ships of Great Britain. If the King of Abyssinia enlisted seamen here, he hoped perfect neutrality would be observed. He believed if the resolution passed that from ten to fifteen privateers would be on the seas in one hundred days, and British chronometers would be cheap in this market, as American chronometers were once in Great Britain.

Mr. ANTHONY agreed that the conduct of England during the rebellion had been wholly unjustifiable, and not only against the interest of civilization, but a contradiction of her own traditions, and the interpretation of national laws by her own tribunals. But the true way to revenge ourselves upon England was to show by our own growth and power the superiority of republican over monarchical institutions by attracting here the capital and labor of Europe, and thus developing our incalculable notional resources. We had conquered the rebellion with the sympathies of England against us. Let us now overcome her in the arts of peace. This would be carrying on war on Christian principles. He would go further. He would press upon the Powers the perfect immunity of private property on the seas as on the land.

Mr. JOHNSON saw no object in this resolution. No greater evil could happen to this country than a war with Great Britain. We would emerge, doubtless, with honor, but with an immensely increased debt. All the great principles of human freedom were recognized by the Government of Great Britain, and such a war would doubtless militate against human liberty, of the same race, speaking the same language. The two nations were looked up to as the hope of human freedom. Great Britain certainly committed a great error in 1861 in that proclamation, and subsequently in permitting those cruisers to leave her ports. It was evident that she had knowledge in time to prevent the departure of the *Alabama*. Apparently Earl RUSSELL wished to delay as much as possible in the matter, referring the subject to the legal officers of the Government, instead of taking immediate action. England, therefore, owes it to herself and the United States to pay every dollar of the damages. It had been suggested to refer to the proposed arbitrators the question whether Great Britain has a right to issue the proclamation of neutrality. Did not the resolution proposed effectually announce the resigning of the claim against Great Britain for these damages? It was now desirable to avoid all cause of conflict. Why should retaliation be suggested when Great Britain seemed anxious to make amends? Peace between the two nations was necessary in view of the interests of both, and in the interest of humanity. He would, therefore, never vote to provoke a needless war with Great Britain.

Mr. CHANDLER said Great Britain had bullied all weak Powers for one hundred years, and had cringed to strong Powers, and would do so again. He had heard an Englishman say, "You dare not punish traitors or resent an insult." One part of this seemed to be true; God forbid that the other should be.

Mr. SUMNER read the reference to the subject in the Message, and said the present proposition was premature. The documents in regard to the matter would reach the Senate from the President in a few days. It would be better to wait until the Committee on Foreign Affairs had considered this one of the most important questions ever before them, touching not only their immediate interests, but the law of nations, and which involved the consideration of great principles, which would probably be established for all time by the decision. He hoped the Senate would defer this matter, and proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

Mr. NYE referred to a former resolution which had slumbered in that Committee for several years. The country did seem powerless when a traitor was to be punished or a nation to be rebuked. He did not agree with such magnanimity as that referred to by the Senator from Maryland, (Mr. JOHNSON,) and pointed out and commented upon the sufferings of American sailors, and said they could not find much comfort in a reference to this resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The people would not be satisfied with the knowledge that the course had been taken as proposed by his ever-ready friend, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, (Mr. SUMNER,) and something should be done which would better satisfy the people. Many sufferers would hail with pleasure some instructions to that Committee. If necessary, the law of retaliation should be resorted to. When Great Britain paid those damages and apologized for the insults to the American flag he would be ready for the peace advocated by the Senator from Rhode Island, (Mr. ANTHONY.)

Mr. HOWE spoke briefly, in a humorous vein for the most part. He claimed that the only superior claims of Great Britain over Abyssinia for the recognition of belligerent rights was that she was stronger. The King of Abyssinia was a lineal descendant, he believed, from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, and eked out his salary by making umbrellas, [laughter,] and the Senate should consider, of course, before passing the resolution, that if a war was provoked by it the King of Abyssinia would not be very effective as an ally. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER made a motion to go into Executive session, but withdrew it to allow the introduction of some private bills.

UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS.

The Chair laid before the Senate a reply from the Secretary of the Treasury to the resolution calling for information whether since June, 1860, any unexpended balances of some appropriation have been used to supply deficiencies in others in the same department, or transferred to any account, and if so by what authority. The reply is in the affirmative, citing as authority the act of March 3, 1809. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MORRILL's (of Vermont) bill in regard to the currency, was postponed until Wednesday next at 1 o'clock.

The Senate then, after a short Executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker proceeded, as the regular business in order on Monday, to call the States and Territories for bills and joint resolutions for reference only. Under the call bills and joint resolutions were introduced and referred as follows;

By Mr. PERHAM—Joint resolutions of the Legislature of Maine, relating to the assassination of JOHN R. ROBINSON, at Salt Lake City; in favor of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; in relation to manufactures; relating to the defence of the State; relating to the new decimal system of weights and measures; expressing sympathy with the Cretans in their struggle for independence. They were referred to the appropriate committees.

By Mr. STEVENS, of New-Hampshire—Authorizing the transmission through the mails free, of certain certificates of the Legislature of New-Hampshire. Referred to the Post-office Committee.

By Mr. FERRIS—To perpetuate testimony in the United States Courts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. VAN WYCK—Authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, to revoke the order appointing a receiver to take charge of any bank, and to restore such bank to the owners thereof. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BARNES—For removing obstructions to navigation in the East River and at Hell Gate, in the Port of New-York. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Also, to provide Government buildings in Brooklyn, N. Y. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana—To exempt from taxation manufactured goods where the product shall not exceed $5,000 per annum, except certain articles. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COOK—In reference to naturalized citizens; referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It declares that persons of foreign birth, who have been naturalized under the Constitution and laws, are thereby absolved from all foreign allegiance, and that the Government of the United States shall afford the same protection that is accorded to native born citizens.

By Mr. BROMWELL, of Illinois—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to use $4,000,000 in greenbacks, monthly, in redeeming bonds and destroying them. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—To provide for the record of deeds in the Clerks office of the United States District and Circuit Courts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, to prevent the payment of certain claims. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The bill prevents the payment of claims for seizure or impressment, or for damages or demurrage, or detention of any appliances of transportation, or for transportation service, tolls, ferriage, &c., beyond the tariff of rates fixed by the Quartermaster-General, or for the use or occupation of lands in the insurrectionary States, for fortifications, &c.

By Mr. NEWCOMB—To abolish the office of Assistant Treasurer of the United States, authorized by the act of March 3, 1863. Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

By Mr. LYNCH—To provide for the resumption of specie payments. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The bill provides that from the 1st of March, 1868, United States notes, when received at the Treasury shall be destroyed, and new notes issued payable in coin, in one year from date at the Treasury; that such notes shall, before maturity, be legal tender for all purposes, including the redemption of National Bank notes, except for the payment of import duty and the coin-interest on Government bonds, and after maturity they shall be legal tender for all purposes, except by the Government; and that the Secretary may, after specie payment has been commenced, issue notes payable in coin in less than one year, but not less than three months; and may also purchase coin to enable him to redeem bonds not exceeding $50,000,000.

Subsequently Mr. SCHENCK gave notice that he would move to refer this bill to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LYNCH—To provide against undue expansion and contraction of the currency. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue three hundred million coupon bonds, payable in lawful money on demand, at five per cent. interest in coin. The bonds to be issued to any person paying the par value thereof in lawful money.

By Mr. WILSON, of Ohio—To authorize State authorities to tax non-interest bearing United States notes. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. PAINE—To amend the Bankruptcy law of March 2, 1867. Referred to Committee on Patents.

By Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin—To amend the Pacific Railroad acts. Referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee.

It provides for the establishment of a Commission, consisting of the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Interior, and Attorney-General, to fix annually on the 1st of July a tax of charges for transporting freight and passengers on that road.

By Mr. WELKER—To amend the pension acts. Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARDING—A bill for a like purpose. Same reference.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio—In reference to the islands in Miami River. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. EGGLESTON—To charter the Washington and Cincinnati Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. KERR—To regulate the compensation of Assistant Assessors and Assistant Collectors of Internal Revenue in certain cases. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. INGERSOLL—To incorporate the Georgetown and Washington Canal and Sewer Company. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LOGAN—In reference to longevity rations of non-commissioned officers and privates. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also requiring the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the justice and expediency of reporting a bill refunding the income tax collected from officers of the army and navy during the war. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FERRY—The joint resolutions of the Michigan Legislature in reference to the public lands for wagon roads in Michigan, and in reference to improving the harbor at the mouth of Saeborgan River.

By Mr. DRIGGS—Defining the acts granting lands to Michigan for a ship canal.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. LAFLIN—Providing for printing the postal contracts of the Government.

Referred to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. LOUGHRIDGE—To prohibit the sale of the Cherokee lands in a body, and to provide for the sale thereof.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, to grant lands in aid of the common schools in the District of Columbia.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. WINDOM—To amend the Reconstruction act of March 2, 1867, and to facilitate the restoration of the Union.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

It provides that the Constitutions in the late rebel States, may be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered qualified voters cast at such an election.

By Mr. CHILCOTT, of Colorado—To establish an additional land district in Colorado.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. HOLBROOK, of Idaho—Bills to authorize a survey of the southern boundary line of Idaho; to amend the organic act by extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace; to establish an assay office in Idaho, and to reimburse the people of Idaho for Indian depredations, &c.

These bills were referred to their appropriate committees.

By Mr. VAN TRUMP—To amend the National Currency act by rendering absolutely void all contracts for charging a greater rate of interest than is proposed in the thirteenth section of that act.

Referred to the Banking and Currency Committee.

The call of States for bills being ended, the Speaker proceeded to the call of States for resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. POLAND offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five members, to which shall be referred the reports of the Commissioners to revise, simplify, arrange and consolidate the statutes of the United States, which was adopted.

Mr. BOUTWELL offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to consider the expediency of so amending the law as to require members of the Constitutional Conventions in the unreconstructed States to take the test oath, which was adopted.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution to restrict the amount of revenue to $300,000,000, but as he could not have the chance of explaining it, he withdrew it for the present.

Mr. ELIOTT offered a resolution directing the Committee on Rules to inquire into the expediency of providing by rule against the printing of bills before they are reported from the committees.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, asked Mr. ELIOTT to let him offer an amendment to prohibit the Speaker or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole from entertaining any motion to extend the hour rule in debate.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested the repeal of the hour law altogether.

Mr. ELIOTT allowed Mr. WASHBURNE's amendment to be offered, and it was rejected by 35 to 74.

The original resolution was also rejected by 64 to 71.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION.

The morning hour having expired the Speaker presented a message from the President, in reply to the House resolution of 17th July last touching armed organizations to avenge the death of MAXIMILIAN, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution reported back from the Committee of the Whole on Saturday, for the distribution to committees of the President's annual Message.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved the previous question, but withdrew in order to let Mr. BUTLER offer an additional resolution, that so much of the President's Message as called the attention of Congress to a payment of money under the treaty with Russia be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

A debate, which was participated in by Messrs. WASHBURNE, of Illinois; WASHBURN, of Wisconsin; BANKS, BUTLER, ROBINSON, SCHENCK and STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, ensued.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, advocated the resolution, declaring that he wanted the Committee on Appropriations to say whether the Treasury should pay for that useless tract of territory.

Mr. BUTLER supported it because, if the subjects were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, it would be a tacit admission that the House was bound to make appropriations to carry out the treaty.

Mr. BANKS denied that it would have any such effect. On the contrary, if it were referred to the Committee on Appropriations, the cession of the territory would be considered as an absolute thing under the treaty; whereas its reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs would leave the matter open for the consideration of the House.

Mr. BUTLER referred to the wording of his resolution, under which only so much of the message as asked for money to carry out the treaty would be referred, leaving the main subject of the acquisition of the territory to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He contended that if the President and Senate could by treaty borrow as much money as they pleased, or expend as much as they pleased, the House might as well surrender its powers over the revenues of the country.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, contended that a treaty was the paramount law of the land, and that Congress was bound to pass laws to carry it out.

Mr. BUTLER quoted against that the decision of Judge MCLEAN, in second Peter's report, as follows: "A treaty, under the Federal Constitution, is declared to be the supreme law of the land."

This unquestionably applied to all treaties where the treaty-making power, without the aid of Congress, can carry it into effect. It is not, however, and can not be the supreme law of the land when the concurrence of Congress is necessary to give it effect. Until this power is exercised a treaty is not perfect or operative.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, took the same ground, and quoted the action of the House of Representatives in 1794 in reference to the acquisition of Louisiana.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said he had always been of opinion that the treaty-making power could not regulate the commerce of the country, or interfere with anything of that kind which the Constitution had committed to Congress, but whenever the subject matter was within the jurisdiction of the treaty making power, and a perfect treaty was made and ratified, then the Congress was bound to carry it out.

Mr. SCHENCK said he protested utterly against the doctrine that the President and Senate had made this sum for the acquisition of Alaska a debt against the United States. The intendment of the Constitution was that the treaties made by the President and ratified by the Senate must relate to matters which they had the exclusive right to treat of. They might make a treaty to buy Japan for a thousand millions of dollars, and, according to the doctrine contended for, that thousand million of dollars became, as soon as the treaty was ratified by the Senate, a debt which Congress was bound to pay; or they might bring all the Japanese in by treaty and make them citizens of the United States, thus disturbing another of the elements of the Government. He protested *in limine* against any such doctrine.

Mr. ROBINSON contended that the subject belonged to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

After further debate, the vote was taken by yeas and nays on Mr. BUTLER's proposition, and it was rejected—yeas 73, nays 82. So the subject remains with the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BROOKS called for a separate vote on the resolution referring part of the Message to a Select Committee on Reconstruction, and it resulted in yeas 112, nays 43; so the matter was referred.

The other resolutions distributing the message were then adopted.

NATIONAL BANK TAXES.

The Speaker presented a report from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the amount of taxes received from the National Banks. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

FORFEITURE OF RAILROAD LANDS.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill declaring forfeited to the United States certain lands granted for railroad purposes in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida. Recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY LAW.

Mr. HUBBARD, of West Virginia, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of amending the National Currency laws, so as to extend its advantages to all persons who will comply with its provisions, and to restrict the issuing of bank notes to two-thirds the capital of the bank. Adopted.

Mr. BARNES moved to suspend the rules so as to allow himself, Mr. WOOD and others to record their votes against the Impeachment resolutions.

The rules were not suspended; yeas 85, nays 50—less than two thirds.

Mr. CHANDLER offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the seasoned and green timber bought by the Department since 1860. Adopted.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked permission for Mr. VAN TRUMP to print some remarks he had prepared on the constitutional point of the impeachment question. Permission was refused.

SENATE BILLS.

The concurrent resolution of the Senate reappointing joint committees on repairs of the President's Mansion, and on fixing the pay of officers of both Houses were concurred in, and the same members that composed those committees last session were reappointed.

The Senate bill fixing a quorum of the Supreme Court at five was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

The Senate bill striking out the word "white" from all laws and charters of the District of Columbia, so as to make colored men competent to hold office and to sit on juries, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed; yeas 106, nays 38.

THE TRIAL OF ALBERT LUSK.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, offered a resolution calling on the President for a record of the trial of ALBERT LUSK in New-Orleans last August, for the murder of a negro boy, &c. Adopted.

REVENUE FROM TAXATION.

Mr. HOOPER moved to suspend the rules that he might offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the amount of revenue annually collected by taxation shall not exceed $300,000,000; that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill so modifying internal taxation as to reduce the revenue from internal taxes and tariff duties to $300,000,000; and that the Committee on Appropriations be instructed not to exceed that amount, including interest on the public debt in the appropriations reported to the House.

In support of the resolution Mr. HOOPER said: It has always been considered that this House held the pursestring of the nation, and should determine the amount of money that the people be called upon to furnish for the use of the Government, as well as the mode in which it should be furnished. Upon this theory is based the practice of originating all money bills in the House of Representatives. During the recent war of the rebellion Congress was necessarily obliged to depend on the departments for information as to the amount of money that would be required by the Government; but the time has now returned when it becomes the duty of this House to judge and determine the amount of money that should be required for the purpose of the Government. With the assistance of the able reports from the several departments, which have been laid before the House, there can be no difficulty in possessing all the information to form a just conclusion in regard to the amount that should be drawn by taxation from the people. The first effective step to keep down the expenditures of the Government, and to secure an economical administration is to limit the revenues to the sum required for that purpose, and never was this more important than at this time when the industrial interests of the country are oppressed almost beyond precedence by the continuance of those heavy burdens of taxation which they cheerfully bore while the war rendered them necessary, but which the people now claim to be no longer necessary. It appears by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that the revenue for the year ending the 30th of June, 1867, was $490,000,000, and he estimates the revenue for the year ending the 30th of June, 1868, at $417,000,000, and for the year ending the 30th of June, 1869, $381,000,000. The expenditures for 1867 were $346,000,000, and are estimated for 1868 at $393,000,000, and for 1869 $372,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury adds, however, that he is hopeful that Congress will take means to largely reduce expenditures in all branches of the service, so that a steady reduction of the debt may be continued without reducing the revenue below $300,000,000. If the taxes may be reduced $100,000,000, it seems to me that Congress should have something to do with the estimates for the future expenditures, and should, as the Secretary hopes, take measures to largely reduce expenditures in all branches of the service, but I think it should be done for the purpose of relieving the people from a portion of the heavy taxation which weighs down the industry of the country, and not for an immediate reduction of the public debt. The only way to secure economy in the expenditures, is to diminish the supplies, and in doing that, the heavy burden of taxation, which is now weighing on the people, will be lightened. The best way to increase the money in circulation is to diminish the amount exacted from the people, by taking off $50,000,000 from the taxes, that much is left in possession of the people, which they can use for other purposes.

While Mr. HOOPER was speaking, members gathered around him evincing great interest and anxiety in the subject, and making various suggestions.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, wanted to know how the Committee of Ways and Means was to distribute the three hundred millions, and requested Mr. HOOPER to give some indication on that point.

Mr. HOOPER said that that was a matter not for him, but for the committee.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested an amendment about limiting the internal taxation to whisky and tobacco.

Several other suggestions were made, but as the House refused to suspend the rules in order to let Mr. HOOPER's resolution be offered, the whole matter fell through for the present.

LAND OFFICE REPORT.

Mr. DONNELLY offered a resolution for the printing and distribution, through the Consuls of the United States in Europe, an abstract of the information contained in the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Adopted.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. UPSON offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of improving Songatuck Harbor, at the mouth of the Kalamazoo River, Michigan, which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS OF INQUIRY.

Several resolutions of inquiry in reference to various subjects, were offered and agreed to, and the House, at 3:40 o'clock, adjourned.

RUN OVER.—An aged woman named ANN MCCLUSKY, who resides at No. 31 Oak-street, was run over yesterday afternoon by an express wagon at the corner of Pearl and Fulton streets and her foot badly injured. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Action of Parliament—The Questions Discussed—A Northern Dominion—Railway Matters, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1867.

Parliament has now been in session upward of three weeks, and yet no business of general importance has been done. The representatives of the people know as little to-day of the policy of the Ministry in regard to the important questions referred to in the Address, as they did the first day they took their seats in the House of Commons. A number of private bills have been passed through various stages of legislation, a host of questions asked the Government and answered by them—in many cases curtly, in some evasively—but no question in which the mass of the people composing this "new nation" is interested has been brought up for legislation. The debate on the Address brought out considerable talent in the way of speaking, but was interesting mainly from the fact that in it those terrible "Antis," who had been threatening to sue for a divorce from what they call a "forced union," declared the policy they would pursue. Next came

A BATCH OF CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

The first was, "Have members of the local governments a right to sit and vote in the Commons?" Under the old Independence of Parliament act, which by the terms of the Union Act is to remain in force throughout the Dominion until changed or annulled by Parliament, all salaried officers of the Crown shall not be qualified to a seat in Parliament except the Cabinet officers therein mentioned. Members of the local governments evidently do not fall within this excepted class, and as they are holding offices of emolument under the Crown, or what is the same thing in effect, under the Lieutenant-Governors, they are by the terms of the act disqualified to sit in the General Parliament. This was the ground of objection—a ground which the Government could not dispute. The matter is now in the hands of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, where it will receive a thorough ventilation. The members whose right to a seat is questioned are the Premier of the Ontario Government, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, and two of his colleagues, Carling and Wood; the Premier of the Quebec Government, Hon. Mr. Chaveau, and two of his colleagues, Durkin and Irvine. These gentlemen being all supporters of the present Ministry, it is not likely they will be unseated. Government will probably ask Parliament to let the matter lie over until a new Independence of Parliament act is framed, which will qualify members of the local governments. This question of privilege being disposed of for the present, a bill to render all members of the local Legislatures ineligible to election for the Commons was introduced by Mr. David Mills, a young man of rare attainments, and who gives promise of becoming one day a leading member of the Dominion Parliament. He argued that under the federal system the local Legislatures, deriving their power from an independent source, in order to be really independent, should be composed of a different class of legislators from those in the General Parliament. The feeling of jealousy by which men guard the power with which they are intrusted, and upon which local governments depend for their safety, is sacrificed when the same man sits in both Legislatures, because whatever encroachments the General Government may make upon the functions of the local, he shares it in common with other members of the General Parliament. So long as Ministers of the Crown sit in both Legislatures they will combine to mutually sustain each other. Ministers of the General Government, having seats in the local Legislature, will influence the Lieutenant-Governor, as he is their appointee, to prevent him acting freely upon the advice of their political opponents, if they should be in power. The General Government being intrusted with the vetoing power upon the acts of the local, if members of the House of Commons have seats in the local Legislatures, and should be in opposition to the Government in the local, they will seek to influence the general administration to veto the measures that have been carried through the local Legislature, to which they have given opposition. Another point brought out by the mover of the bill was that so long as there are limited constituencies, a majority in any one constituency may act upon the principle of dual representation, although the vast majority of the people in every other constituency may be against it, so that there is no way of giving effect to the views of the majority of the whole people except by legislation. These were the principal arguments adduced in favor of the bill. The Government in effect admitted their force, but as the bill did not seek to affect the present members of the Commons, they deemed it expedient to let the matter lie over till the expiration of the present Parliament. In the meantime, if any of the evils of dual representation predicted by its opponents were likely to be realized, they promised to take steps to remove them. The Legislatures of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick have already enacted that none of their members shall sit in the Commons, and a large majority in Ontario and Quebec are in favor of a similar enactment. It was only on the grounds that under the new order of things men of legislative experience were required in the local Parliament to set the "machinery" in motion, that they were induced at the last election in some instances to send men to both Houses. It was late in the evening when the debate on the above-mentioned bill closed, and the House was considerably thinned, otherwise its advocates would, with good hopes of success, have pressed a division of the House. As it was they deemed it advisable to take the suggestion of the Government and withdraw the bill for the present. However, there is a strong feeling in the House, and a stronger feeling in the country, in favor of such a bill, and there is little doubt that before the next general election it will become law.

The last constitutional question was brought up by Mr. Blake calling in question the right of the Minister of Militia and Minister of Inland Revenue to sit in the Commons. These are two new offices created by the Confederation Act. These not existing when the Independence of Parliament Act above referred to was framed, of course are not mentioned in the excepted list of salaried officers of the Crown eligible to seats in Parliament. Hence, according to that act which is still the law of the land these two gentlemen are disqualified. It was argued that if it was once admitted as right that these officers should sit in the Commons, what was to prevent Government from multiplying Cabinet officers to any extent, and by this means secure an influence over members which would effectually destroy the independence of Parliament. It was admitted by Government that those offices were offices of emolument, though salaries had not yet been attached to them by law, yet they argued it was in accordance with the spirit of the constitution that the Cabinet officers, or at least a large portion of them, should have seats in the representative body, and opportunity to defend their policy before the people's representatives. On suggestion of the Government Mr. Blake withdrew his motion, the Government promising to bring down a new Independence of Parliament bill at an early date, which would qualify all the Cabinet officers and fix their salaries. It will thus be seen that our new constitution is not without its flaws, but they will all be remedied in due course of time.

FROM ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC.

It has become quite fashionable among Canadian politicians, and is taken as an indication of a liberal, patriotic and statesmanlike mind, to talk of building up a "new nationality," extending from ocean to ocean. This is evidently the object aimed at by the leading Canadian statesmen—a very praiseworthy object, without doubt, and one which we can only hope they will succeed in attaining. The Confederation act was framed with this end in view. It provides for the admission into union with Canada the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and British Columbia, whenever they may express a desire for union; and also for the admission of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory, upon terms and conditions to be expressed in addresses from the Dominion Parliament to Her Majesty, and which shall be approved by the Queen in council, so that the question will not have to go before the Imperial Parliament. Yesterday Hon. Wm. Macdougal brought down a series of resolutions setting forth that it is expedient that such an address be presented to Her Majesty, and that steps be taken to secure the union to Canada of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory. The legal rights of any corporation, company or individual within the same will be respected, and in case of difference of opinion as to these rights, they shall be submitted to judicial decision, or be determined by mutual agreement. The resolutions state that upon the transference of the Territories in question to the Canadian Government, the claims of the Indian tribes to compensation for lands required for purposes of settlement, would be considered and settled in conformity with the equitable principles which have uniformly governed the Crown in its dealings with the aborigines. On Monday next the House will go into Committee of the Whole to consider these resolutions.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Yesterday Sir John A. Macdonald brought down a series of resolutions respecting the building of this railway. They provide for the raising by loan of a sum not exceeding three million pounds sterling, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding four per cent. upon the guarantee of the payment of the interest of such loan by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury under the provisions of the Canada Railway Loan act of 1767. They also provide for the payment of said loan by the Canadian Government by way of a sinking fund of an annual sum at one per cent. on the entire amount of principal whereon interest is guaranteed, to be remitted to the Commissioner of Her Majesty's treasury by equal half-yearly payments in such manner as they may from time to time direct, and to be invested and accumulated under their direction in the name of four trustees, nominated from time to time, two by said Commissioners and two by the Canadian Government, such sinking fund and its accumulations to be invested in securities of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, issued before the union, or such other securities as may be approved by the said Commissioners. This sinking fund to continue until all the principal and interest of the loan are discharged. The resolutions empower the Dominion Government to raise a loan for the completion of the railway of a further sum, not exceeding one million sterling, without the imperial guarantee. These resolutions will be considered by the House on Tuesday next. There are three routes for this road to choose from, each of which has its advantages—the frontier, which runs within a few miles of the Maine border; the central, through the heart of New-Brunswick, and the north shore route, which takes a sweep around by Gaspé, and thence south along the east coast of New-Brunswick. The frontier route would be the cheapest, as advantage could be taken of railways already built. It is, however, objected to on the ground that running so near the frontier it would be useless in case of war as a military road. The central would for a long distance go through the heart of an uninhabited wilderness, and in many places the grading would be very heavy. The north shore route is the one which appears to find most favor with the present Parliament. Whichever way the road is built, as a commercial speculation it will be a miserable failure. New-York is the nearest seaport to Toronto, and Portland to Montreal, and except in the rare event of a war with the two countries, these ports will receive all the Canada traffic which does not go by way of the St. Lawrence. Besides, before the Intercolonial Railway can be barely commenced an unbroken line of communication by rail will be established between Montreal and Halifax shorter than any of the intercolonial routes. From Halifax to Truro there is already a railway; from Truro to Moncton in New-Brunswick, the road is under contract; from Moncton to St. John there is a road in good working order; between that city and Bangor the road is under contract and is being rapidly pushed forward from both ends. This line connects at Bangor with the line which crosses the Grand Trunk at Dunnville station, 28 miles out of Portland. Here then in a short time will be an unbroken line from Halifax to Montreal 25 miles shorter than the shortest of the intercolonial routes. Under these circumstances it is difficult to see how the intercolonial is going to secure anything approaching to a paying traffic. The Grand Trunk, running as it does through the heart of the wealthiest portion of Canada, last year was £17,000 sterling in arrears after paying expenses. How then will the intercolonial line, running for a long distance through a poor and thinly settled region pay? All things considered it is difficult to conceive a more monstrous piece of folly and useless expenditure than is this intercolonial railway scheme. However, by the terms of the Confederation act the road must be built, and all we can do is to see to it that it is built on the most economical principles consistent with its proper and efficient working, and that jobbery and corruption find no place in its building and working.

NEW POSTAL REGULATIONS.

A new postal bill is to be presented to Parliament next Tuesday. It has the following provisions: Postage on letters transmitted within the Dominion a uniform rate of three cents per half ounce or fraction of half ounce, in all cases to be prepaid by stamp: on newspapers sent from a known office of publication after 1st January, 1869, one cent for every three papers, prepaid by stamp; until that date one cent for every two papers. Great dissatisfaction is expressed, particularly among newspaper men, in regard to the clause compelling publishers to prepay the postage on newspapers sent to subscribers, and it is probable this clause may be amended before the bill passes Parliament. On newspapers now sent from the office of publication, one cent each; on books, pamphlets, printed circulars, &c., one cent per ounce; on periodical publications, other than newspapers, issued not less frequently than once in three months, one cent per four ounces; postage, in all cases, to be prepaid by stamps. Postmasters, in selling stamps, are not compelled to give change. The bill also provides for the establishment of a system of post-office savings banks, in connection with a central savings bank, established as a branch of the Post-office Department at the seat of Government. The bill to come in force on the first of April, 1868.

FURTHER SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

A bill has been introduced for a continuation of the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act. The Government state that they have information in their hands which renders this measure necessary at the present time. No complaints have been made that the Government have abused the power which this suspension act has given, and they can at any time they see fit restore the *habeas corpus*.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Vine Interest—San Jose, Nevada County and the Sierras.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, September, 1867.

The Santa Clara Valley, in which San José is situated, is a lovely valley, highly cultivated, and with one of the most delicious climates in the world. The moist and *adobe* soil of the centre of the plain, however, is not the best for producing a good wine, though it is green with vineyards. The best wines are made on the red clay, mixed with gravel and limestone, on the neighboring hills.

I visited a number of large vineyards here; some are for sale as low as $125 per acre. The wide-planting is becoming the practice of the State, but Gen. Naglee, who has a superb place here is trying the narrow system—the three feet division. So far as I saw, no really good wines are made in the valley; all were rough and ready. The Almaden hills may yet produce, however, some fair white wines. The county is estimated to have 1,000,000 vines. In examining such a place as Gen. Naglee's one sees what a satisfaction there must be in California in setting out grounds—such shrubbery is not to be found in the world; such numerous and beautiful varieties. On this place there were shrubs from Japan and China, trees from Australia, evergreens from this coast, and flowers and fruit from every climate, all flourishing as they can nowhere else in the world. It really repays to garden in California.

NEW-ALMADEN MINES.

I visited, while in the Santa Clara Valley, the famous quicksilver mines of New-Almaden. They lie about thirteen miles from San José, on a range of hills some 1,500 feet above the valley. The rocks in which the cinnabar is found are magnesian schists. We ascended to the opening of the mine by a carefully-graded road, some three miles. Here half a dozen of us were put on an ore-car and pushed by hand through a level some eight hundred feet long into the centre of the mountain, where we entered a large chamber, made by the removal of the cinnabar. From this a vertical shaft descended nearly three hundred feet. The lower part of the mine is reached by ladders in various openings or cavities, which communicate with one another by narrow passages. The bucket is also used for descent. One of these descending passages is forty feet high and seventy feet broad. The galleries are frequently heavily timbered, to sustain the rock above.

Owing to the low price of quicksilver in the markets of the world, the production is by no means so extensive here as it has been. I believe a large portion of the laborers were then out of employment. The ores are usually extracted by contract, the price paid being from $3 to $5 per *carga* of 300 pounds. The laborers are mostly Mexicans.

The mercury is extracted from the ores by condensation. The only preparation is breaking them by hand, in order to remove the unproductive rock. They are then thrown into brick furnaces, capable of holding from 60,000 to 110,000 pounds. The chambers are heated from a furnace on the side with wood fuel and separated by a wall of brick pierced with openings. The product of combustion is forced through alternate chambers above and below, until all the mercury is condensed. The furnaces are built on double arches of brickwork and plates of iron, to catch all falling particles of the metal. Formerly much was lost in the earth.

The metal begins to run in from four to six hours after the fires are lighted, and in about 60 hours it is discharged through the various condensing chambers into large kettles, where it is all ready for market.

The total product of this mine, in 1865, was 47,078 flasks, or 3,604,465 pounds of quicksilver. The export during the last six months was 12,716 flasks, worth $423,200, or a decrease of 5,711 flasks, and of value, $253,102 since 1866. Of these 12,716 flasks some 9,000 were exported to South America.

The whole landed estate of the Company is over twelve square miles, of which about one-third is mineral ground. There are over 400 buildings and workshops on the property. The New Almaden Mine is now, we believe, the largest quicksilver mine in the world.

THE SIERRAS AND FOOT HILLS.

The best vine districts of this State are going to be the borders and the sides of the Sierras. There, as for instance in Nevada County, the soil chosen is a volcanic ash or sedimentary lava, like the soil of the vineyards on Vesuvius, or it is decomposed granite, enriched with potash and soda and impregnated with oxide of iron. I have no doubt that in the future wines will be almost accidentally produced in such places, equal to Johannesberg or Tokay.

At present in the above county there are only some 130,000 vines; but land is cheap, and the hills will soon be covered with vineyards.

Some wines at Nevada bring two dollars per gallon, even in cask. In Grass Valley there are numerous vineyards. The best red wine made in the State, I am assured on good authority, is made at Columbia, Tuolumne County, on the foot hills, by Mr. Jarvis.

At Coloma, on the Sierras, the Isabella and Cawtaba grapes are found to succeed remarkably well. Mr. Alhoff has distinguished himself with wines from these. There is a single Isabella vine here which bears this year some 2,500 bunches, weighing 1,000 pounds.

At Folsom, Sacramento County, Mr. Bugbey has succeeded in making the very finest raisins. His crop last year was 25,000 pounds, worth 20 cents a pound. He has also made different varieties of wines. His whole product was 10,000 gallons last year, worth from $1 25 to $2 per gallon.

The following is the analysis of his soil:

Silica and silicates of alumina, iron and magnesia	894.50
Alumina and peroxide of iron	49.50
Lime	2.37
Magnesia	21
Soluble salts	14.22
	960.80
Organic matter	30.00
Moisture	9 20
	1,000.00

This is what would be called a poor soil; yet it produces the finest grapes. His red wine, from the red *Traminer*, is highly spoken of.

Raisins are made by half breaking the stems of the principal bunches of grapes, and thus preventing the flow of sap. The fruit then shrivels in the sun, the watery portion is dried and the sugar concentrated and increased in proportion.

The best grape for this purpose is one of the many Malaga varieties, though a Hungarian grape is also used. There is no doubt that in raisins, California can rival any part of the Old World.

It is a great pity that so much of the wine-making of California has been directed to what are not strictly wines, but are *liqueurs*, or, rather, *vins de liqueur*. Any wine with an arrested fermentation, and with brandy put in, is a dangerous drink; heady, trying to the stomach, laden with gout and other diseases, and tempting to drunkenness. Whatever healthy proportions a light wine may possess, and however it may conduce to temperance, these *vins de liqueurs* act immediately in the opposite direction. It should be understood by the public that the California Angelica and Muscatel and Port are beverages of this description. Their fermentation is arrested either by boiling or by pouring in brandy. The Muscatel of Los Angeles tastes like a cold punch. The Port is perhaps no more dangerous than the wine of the Old World made in a similar manner, yet it seems rougher and more alcoholic. The Angelica corresponds in its two kinds to the *arropè* of Spain, and the *geropiga* of Portugal.

One vineyard—that of Kohler & Frohling, in Los Angeles, of which Messrs. Perkins & Stern, in New-York, are the agents—makes it in a somewhat different manner from that pursued by many other wine-growers. They allow the must to ferment to a small degree for a few days, and then put in the brandy. They claim to have reduced the proportion of alcohol to only 15 per cent. in Angelica, and to considerably less than that of the ordinary port in their Los Angeles Port. One of the best white wines in California, of which I have already spoken in my account of Sonoma, Mr. Dresel's Hock or white wine, a pure and trustworthy wine, is sold by this house. They have also engaged a remarkable wine made by this gentleman from the *Rissling* grape, (that from which Johannisberg is made,) which is not now in market, but which may prove a first-class wine.

The great wonder is that Norton's Virginia Seedling is so little known in California, where almost every European variety of grape has been successfully introduced. No red wine has ever been produced in America equal to that made by the Germans of Missouri from this grape.

A remarkable evidence of the bad name of the Californian wines was recently offered in San Francisco, by a cellar full of choice wine—the Gerke wine—as good an article as they have ever exported, which had been sent to New-York, and was offered there at a low price—I suppose three or four dollars per dozen—and *could not be sold*, so that it had to be returned. It was retailed in San Francisco at $12 a dozen!

The wine sellers can buy their wine on a California vineyard from 35 cents to 47 cents a gallon; all the expenses for freight, casking, leakage, &c., to New-York, are only some 35 cents, (gold,) so that they can lay down their wine in a New-York cellar for a dollar currency a gallon, or about 20 cents a bottle, and sell it to dealers at $2 25 a gallon, and by the box anywhere from $6 to $12 or $15 a dozen.

One of the greatest expenses in California are the casks, as the country has no native ash or oak adapted for these. The largest wine-maker in California told me that he would give a cask full of wine for every empty cask; but this was in a district where casks were especially costly.

In speculating over the apparent inferiority of California wines to European, I have wondered whether the defect could be in any degree due to climate. It is well known that the grape from which Sherry is made, if transplanted to the dry climate of the Cape of Good Hope, produces a very different and an inferior wine to the famous wine of Xeres.

May not the dry and warm climate of California act on the grape by intensifying the essential oils, which are at the base of odors, and thus produce the peculiar and not agreeable bouquet which distinguishes all these wines? It would seem as if the acetic ether were the strong peculiarity of this bouquet. We know that all odors and oils are strengthened by this wonderful climate. Thus the mustard is said to be stronger than the European mustard, the hops have a more astringent quality than our Eastern hops, and I have myself observed the odor of musk in certain grapes almost as strong as if it were an animal product. It may thus be that some one essential oil which is formed in all wines, is here intensified and becomes the prevailing property.

I throw this out merely as a suggestion. If it be but fact, the inventive genius of the Californian cultivators will no doubt eventually overcome even this obstacle. C. L. B.

Letter from the Ex-Rebel Envoy Mason.

The Richmond *Examiner* publishes a correspondence between Col. R. W. Graham, formerly of Texas, and J. M. Mason. The former, who was a delegate to the Secession Convention, then served more than four years in the rebel army, and at last left the country in disgust, invites Mr. Mason to visit Kingston, Jamaica, where he now is, assuring him that the island offers more inducements to Southern people than any other portion of the world open to immigration, and telling him that "the people are sympathizers in our late struggle, and would gladly welcome the Southern planter." To this Mr. Mason replied:

Niagara, Canada West, Nov. 22, 1867.

Col. R. W. Graham:

Sir: I have had the pleasure to receive yours of the 27th September, addressed to Montreal, and forwarded to me here. I was previously aware, through the public prints, of your presence in Jamaica, and the object of your visit, as developed in your letter—certainly a benevolent and patriotic one toward our unhappy countrymen.

Not having been in the South since the war closed, I have not felt at liberty to offer any suggestions to our people as to the expediency of emigration to avoid the troubles surrounding them, because I was not there to share the consequences and responsibilities of such counsels. My decided conviction has been that, for the present at least, it would be better for them to remain and wait events, in the hope and belief that a time must come when the reckless and unscrupulous party in power at Washington would be overthrown, and the Southern States again remitted to full and exclusive control over their respective populations, without foreign intervention. In such case, I should rely that the intelligence, wisdom, and, more than all, the experience of our people in regard to the negroes, would enable them to devise some system of legislation by which, without again reducing them to slavery, they could be made to discharge the incumbent duties of a laboring class—a hope now much encouraged by the apparent tone of the North, as evinced in the late elections. I am satisfied that nothing but such exclusive control can save our people from the alternative of exterminating the blacks or of abandoning the country to them.

In this view, I do not see that, however attractive to an immigrant Jamaica may be, the condition of our people would be improved there—indeed, if anything, worse than that from which they sought to escape. The two races cannot live together on terms of equality, and the persistent policy of the British Government has been to ordain such equality and to enforce it. Again, the late revolt in the island has compelled the Government to bring it again under exclusive Imperial rule. A very few years will demonstrate, that to continue such rule is too expensive an indulgence, and that fair and beautiful island, since emancipation utterly worthless as a British possession, will be abandoned as such, leaving the negroes to relapse into their native barbarism. With such opinions—the best that I can form of some experience and knowledge of that race—I could not advise my countrymen to go there. Pray believe that I thus differ with you with entire respect and unfeigned confidence in your integrity of purpose.

Gen. Breckinridge, to whom you ask I would show your letter, remains still somewhere in Europe. Mr. Davis was in Richmond at last accounts; should he return to Canada, I will, with pleasure, comply with your request. Very respectfully and truly yours, J. M. MASON.

P. S.—As a comparison of our views may interest some of our friends at the South, I hope you will not think I have taken undue liberty in sending to our Virginia papers your letter, with my reply, as I propose to do. J. M. M.

Further Details of the Negro Difficulties in Bullock County, Ala.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* of the 4th inst. contains the following letter in relation to the alarm excited in Perote, Ala., by the recent movements of the blacks:

Perote, Ala., Sunday, Dec. 1, 1867.

Dear Sir: The citizens of this place held a meeting on yesterday, for the purpose of memorializing Gen. Swayne in relation to certain things which have transpired here, and which have given just cause for alarm to the citizens. Owing to our former acquaintance and your acquaintance with Gen. Swayne, they have requested me to address you also, and endeavor to get assistance in having the memorial presented and the request of the people granted.

For the last several days the people have been kept in a state of alarm, growing out of the resistance of the negroes in this community to the execution of a civil process issued by Judge McCall. The negroes, it seems, belonging to the League at this place, through the instructions of certain leaders among them, and, I understand, some of them from your city, determined to form a code of laws to govern the negro population; and actually opened a court, officered and organized, and have been arresting by night all negroes that are opposed to and speak anything against their unlawful doings, and carried the matter of punishment so far that one or two appealed to the civil authorities for protection.

A warrant was issued by Judge McCall last week, and the Deputy Sheriff came over to arrest the parties on Thursday, and did arrest that evening the Sheriff and one of his Deputies, and put them under guard. He went the next morning to Dr. Dawson's plantation, a mile or two from town, to arrest others. When he had done so, a party of some forty negroes made their appearance, and defied him to take them off; cursed him and the white people, and told him that they would meet him and them in the open field, and test the matter as to who should be masters and rulers. Under these circumstances, the Sheriff came back, and summoned the citizens to his aid.

As many as could be collected soon joined him, and went in pursuit. The negroes made their way toward the Springs, saying that they would get the League there and at Chunnennuggy Ridge to join them, and their intention was to subdue the whites and take possession of the country. These reports were no doubt exaggerated, and the whole country for twenty miles round became excited, and came in to assist the civil authorities. The negroes mostly have come in, or been brought in; and many of them have confessed that the reports in relation to a general rising and taking the country, after exterminating the whites, were true; and that certain negroes came among them and instructed them, reading documents, which they said were issued by Gen. Swayne, by which they had a right to kill any and every body who resisted their authority. There was one thing that occurred which was regretted and immediately condemned. On Friday, about 10 o'clock, the negro meeting-house was, by some evil-disposed person—whether white or black we have no means of knowing—set on fire, and when discovered, too far burned for us to arrest the flames, and it was consumed. It was done by no person of our community, and the people are not at all responsible. You will no doubt hear many exaggerated stories. These are the facts. You know me too well to believe that I would sanction violence and outlawry by any one, or any set of men whatever.

I wish you to see Gen. Swayne and to be present when he gets the memorial and use your influence to get the matter attended to at once. The safety of both white and black demands prompt measures. I will say again in relation to the burning of the church it is universally regretted, and the act condemned by every man whom I have heard express himself in relation to it. But whether done by white or black and for what purpose we cannot imagine. The people here feel apprehensive of danger to life and property and ask the interference of Gen. Swayne, and be so kind as to see him, and get him to take such steps immediately as will put a stop to the violent proceedings—which will if not arrested, bring ruin to both races. I have written hastily but have given the facts; I have been in the midst of all the excitement and have used my best efforts to allay excitements on both sides in order to prevent those acts, which generally result in shame and regret.

I am dear Sir, as ever yours,

J. M. CHAPPELL.

We understand that Gen. Swayne has acted with great promptness in this matter, and has sent an officer of courage and sense to the scene of trouble, and that it is likely the difficulty will be settled at once and without a collision of races.

Since receiving the foregoing, a gentleman informs us that fifteen of the negro leaders have been arrested and confined in jail at Clayton to await their trial on the 17th of December, before Judge McCall at Union Springs. We further learn that the negroes have disbanded, gone back to their work, and that everything is now quiet.

Trial of a Young Man in Wisconsin for Parricide—The Father's Body Burned.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

Portage City, Wis., Wednesday, Dec. 4.

The trial of J. Joseph Schnepf, for the murder of his father, near Watertown, in April last, commenced to-day, in the Circuit Court of Columbia County, now in session at this place, Hon. Alva Stewart, Circuit Judge of this judicial court, presiding. The case promises to be one of rare interest to the legal profession, as well as the public at large, the guilt of the prisoner being predicated wholly upon circumstantial evidence, and the body having been (according to the theory of the prosecution) destroyed beyond the possibility of identification, there remaining only some pieces of bone. Indeed, the prosecution rely wholly upon intrinsic circumstances to establish even the death of the missing man. Of course, the relation of father and son which existed between the alleged victim and murderer adds a stronger coloring to the cold-blooded atrocity involved. The charge is, that in April last, while both were engaged in clearing the timber from land belonging to the father, the homicide was perpetrated and the body burned in the immediate locality, to escape detection.

A large number of witnesses are in attendance—among them, Prof. Carr, formerly of the Rush Medical College, as well as other eminent medical men. It is supposed that the scientific and medical testimony will be directed toward proving the length of time necessary to destroy a human body by fire, as well as the identification of those found as human bones.

Yesterday I visited the prisoner at the jail. He is 22 years of age, of medium height; has black hair, hazel eyes; is tolerably good looking; clean and respectably dressed. He is a German, but speaks English readily.

The court opened at 9 o'clock A. M., the ample court-room being well filled. At 9:45 the prisoner was brought in by the Sheriff, and the process of empaneling a jury commenced. After the panel was full, the indictment was read by Mr. Weymouth. It contains four counts. The first one charges killing in the town of Watertown, on April 3, 1867, with an axe; the second, with a beetle; the third with his hand and feet, and the fourth, by means unknown. Mr. Weymouth opened the case to the jury. He said that the deceased, although past the age of liability to military duty, served in the army; that, when about to leave for duty, he had executed a power of attorney to his wife, empowering her to control his property; that, upon his return, the wife protested against the surrender of the trust, and that, in this course, she was supported by the prisoner; that, on the 3d of April, the prisoner and the deceased were laboring together in clearing land; and that, since that time, the latter had been missing; that, on that day—which he claimed was a very unusual hour for such a purpose—the prisoner fired a large heap of brush; that in the ashes were subsequently found fragments of human bones. The learned counsel explained to the jury that the case was one of circumstantial evidence entirely, but spoke confidently of being able to establish in that way, by facts admitting of no solution consistent with innocence, the guilt of the prisoner.

Conflict of Authority Among Revenue Collectors in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia North American, Dec. 9.

The Treasury Department at Washington, becoming impatient at the continual frauds that were being perpetrated upon the revenue by whisky distillers, sent last week two special agents, Messrs. Neal and Smith, as special detectives. They were ordered to report to Collector J. H. Diehl, of the Second District, and their field of operations was to be the first five collection districts of this State. Last Monday Collector Diehl received authority from Washington to make seizures in all five districts of illegally distilled whisky, and made seizure of the distillery of Patrick McAndrews, at Twenty-third and Master streets, in the Fourth District, and placed a man to watch the premises. Gov. Cummings, Collector of that district, learning of this action, sent two watchmen to the same place and seized the distillery. He arrested the watchman placed there by Collector Diehl, preferred charges against him before an Alderman, and caused him to be bound over. Deputy Collector Kneass subsequently proceeded to the place and endeavored to get possession, but was resisted, and Deputy Marshal Sharkey was sent for. The latter came attended by several other deputies, and endeavored to eject Cummings' watchmen by force of arms. The result was that several blows were struck, and Cummings' men were arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Phillips on Saturday, on a charge of interfering with United States Revenue officers in the discharge of their duties. They were held for a further hearing on next Thursday. Messrs. Neal and Smith, the special detectives, are to devote attention to the larger class of distilleries, where the most extensive frauds are said to have been perpetrated upon the Government.

Escape of Convicts from the New-Jersey State Prison.

Last Saturday afternoon a nicely arranged conspiracy to get out of the State Prison, at Trenton, was consummated on the part of a number of men at work in the blacksmith shop. They prepared themselves with short pieces of iron, which they concealed, and made other arrangements to facilitate the success of the conspiracy. Mr. Peter Ossenberg, a deputy keeper, had charge of the yard gate. The bell was rung from the outside by a man who had a team there, and some business with the institution. Mr. Ossenberg opened the gate and let in the team, and while the gate was open nine men rushed up. Mr. Ossenberg was alone, and of course was helpless, but the convicts took good care to make him more so by striking him on the head with a piece of iron pipe, which they had taken from the shop. The blow stunned Mr. Ossenberg, but did not seriously injure him.

The convicts then passed out. Mr. Ossenberg, as soon as he received the blow, ran to the prison and gave the alarm. The officers rallied. A man named Lennox, with a revolver, pursued the party. Five of the number took to the Delaware River, and finding a boat at the shore, jumped in, and tried to paddle their canoe without oars. By this time a number of persons had assembled, and among them Mr. Lennox, who, by the use of his revolver, compelled the absconding party to come back. Mr. Wright, one of the deputies, captured two of the party. Some boys followed one or two others, and by this means eight were captured and brought back.

The Tragedy in West Boylston, Mass.—Murder of a Young Man by His Father.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, Dec. 9.

The excitement occasioned by the murder of McCarthy by McGrath at the Washburn Rolling-mill, and the later horror of the wife-murder by Shepard, has hardly faded from the public mind, when we are called upon to record the details of another homicide, some of which are perhaps as revolting as in either of the other cases.

To those who have read the newspapers of this city for the past four or five years, the name of Thomas Leonard, Jr., is no stranger. He has had an unenviable reputation in this vicinity as a rowdy, a thief and a bad character generally, and has been arrested almost times without number. He has been a frequent inmate of the houses of correction in this county, and, although but about 22 years of age, has achieved a reputation for rascality almost without a parallel. He was in the army during the war, and succeeded in deserting no less than seven different times. Four times he was arrested and returned to his regiment by the Provost-Marshal of this district. One of his performances, it will be remembered, was escaping, while handcuffed, from a window of the guard-room in the fourth story of a block near the corner of Park and Main streets, and his lesser exploits, if written, would make a volume rivaling Jack Shepard.

He formerly lived with his parents in this city, but having saved a trifle from his many bounties he purchased, in his mother's name, a small house in West Boylston, about a mile east of the centre, where the family have resided for a year or two past, and Tom has vibrated between home and his old haunts in this city, as his disposition or the necessity of eluding the officers dictated. A week ago yesterday, he committed an assault upon his mother, and she has since feared to return home, dreading his violence. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and Deputy Sheriff Gibbs of Clinton, served it a week ago to-day, but while listening to the reading of the warrant Tom dodged between the legs of the officer and escaped, and subsequent attempts to arrest him failed.

Last Saturday night, between 6 and 7 o'clock, the two Leonard's, father and son, were seen going toward home, both badly intoxicated, and fighting as they went. Nothing more is fully known of their movements till Sunday morning, when a younger son, about 14 years of age, appeared at the house of a neighbor, saying that Tom was killed, and asking for help. Several parties went to the house immediately, and found a horrible spectacle. The murdered man was lying beside the kitchen stove, which had a hot fire in it, his clothing bearing marks of a severe struggle, his head a mass of dried and clotted blood, while the floor, walls and ceiling were plentifully bespattered with blood. His father was seated on the opposite side of the stove, his head resting on his hands, with his face, hands and clothing besmeared with blood. He had marks of severe blows on his face, and his knuckles were badly bruised, indicating that he had given as well as received blows.

The old man's story is, that on their return home Tom lay down on the kitchen chairs, while he went up stairs. He subsequently came down and sat in the room with Tom and fell into a doze. About 7:30 o'clock he was waked by the sound of something falling, and looking up he saw Tom on the floor, while three men were in the room. He started to go up stairs to call his younger son, when these men knocked him down and kicked him, and escaped. Why he did not at once give the alarm does not appear, but he remained there all night, and summoned his neighbors soon after daylight yesterday morning.

The neighbors found a small ax in the yard, bloody, with portions of Tom's hair adhering to it, leaving no doubt in regard to the weapon used in the commission of the deed. They suspected the old man was guilty, and sent at once for officers from this city. Coroner J. Marcus Rice, with Capt. Prouty of the Police, and State Constable Hair, went out immediately, and, after examining the affair as fully as possible, gave directions in regard to the dead body, and returned to the city with the old man in custody. An inquest will be held to-day, which may throw more light upon the affair. The younger son, if he was in the house at the time of the murder, undoubtedly knows something of it. He was absent when the officers were there yesterday, having come to this city to bring the news of the tragedy to a sister residing here.

The old man is apparently about 60 years of age, and with both parties sober would be no match in a contest with his son, but where both were intoxicated and seen fighting within half an hour or an hour of the time of the murder, strong suspicion attaches to him. The appearance of himself and his murdered son, as well as the room where the deed was done, is not satisfactorily explained by his version of the affair, but we may look to the investigation before the coroner for more information before determining the measure of his guilt.

The Oyster Trade of Baltimore.

From the Baltimore American, Dec. 9.

The export oyster trade of this city is one of its largest industrial interests, and by it the city is benefited to a degree that is understood by but few. The business of canning Chesapeake Bay oysters and sending them to all parts of the West was inaugurated about ten years since, and soon grew to a maximum that for the past four years it has retained with but a slight variation. The exhibit of this maximum shows that a yearly average of 3,800,000 bushels of oysters is brought to the market. Of this number 2,895,000 bushels are taken in Maryland waters, and 965,000 bushels in Virginia waters. Next to Baltimore the largest number of oysters are taken to New-York, that City receiving an annual average of 1,050,000 bushels. Fair Haven, Conn., receives 700,000; Philadelphia 400,000, and Boston 350,000 bushels. These figures apply only to oysters taken in Maryland and Virginia waters, the yield of the former averaging 4,880,000 bushels per year, and the latter 2,065,000 bushels, the aggregate being 6,945,000. There are about 1,000 boats, of an average tonnage of 50 tons each, engaged in dredging for oysters for the Baltimore market and supplying vessels for other markets. A tax of $4 per ton on these boats per annum would produce a yearly revenue of $200,000. The average quantity dredged by each one of these boats during the oyster season of six months is 4,746 bushels, which, at an average price of 45 cents per bushel, shows the average receipts of each one of these boats to be $2,128 70 for six months, or $354 67 per month. In addition to these sailing vessels there are over 1,500 canoes engaged in tonging for oysters in the inlets of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. From these figures an idea of the vastness of the trade may be obtained.

There are two modes in which oysters are packed here for transportation to inland localities. By the first method the oysters, after being shucked, are washed until every particle of sediment is removed from them, and the natural juice of the oyster entirely drawn off. They are then packed in air-tight cans, each of which holds a quart of oysters, and the cans placed upright in a box in which there is just space for two rows of them, and a long block of ice, which is sawed to fit exactly in the space left between the cans. All the remaining interstices are then filled with sawdust, the box carefully nailed up and the oysters are now ready for transportation to all the principal cites of the West. How long they will keep fresh when thus packed depends entirely upon the state of the weather. At present they are being sent as far as Memphis, one thousand three hundred miles distant. When a few days of warm weather happen and there is danger of the oysters spoiling in the cars, the agents, who are employed in all the Western cities by the packers here, open the boxes which hold the cans and place fresh blocks of ice therein, so that the oysters are sent fresh as far west as Denver and Santa Fé. This mode of packing will not, however, answer when the oysters are required to be transported to warm countries, or to undergo a voyage on shipboard. For such use the oysters are steamed in the shell and then taken out, washed clean, and packed in cans that are sealed so as to be perfectly air-tight. Oysters thus preserved may be kept pure for an almost indefinite length of time, so that the cans are only kept air-tight. They are when put up in this manner sent all over the world, but the largest trade from this port is to the West India Islands. The packing and exportation so far this season indicates that the trade of this year will equal and perhaps surpass that of any of the past three years. The yield of oysters and the prices remain the same.

There are at present about thirty packing houses in the city, employing some forty-five hundred shuckers or openers of oysters, of whom the larger number are colored men and women. Over ten thousand people are interested in the oyster trade in this city, these figures including the shuckers, passers, tinners, box-makers, wagoners, and the employes in the different packing houses. Of the 3,860,000 bushels of oysters annually brought to this city, 1,875,000 bushels are packed raw, 1,360,000 bushels are preserved by steaming and packed, and 625,000 bushels are used in the shell for the city and surrounding country consumption. It is thought that the aggregate of the season that has just opened will show a decrease in the number of bushels packed steamed, and a corresponding increase in the number of bushels packed raw. The packing-house in this city which does the largest business in oysters packed raw, is at the present time employing 390 shuckers, who open about 2,000 bushels daily. It is estimated that during the busiest season the various packing houses in the city open an aggregate of 45,000 bushels daily. Of this large amount by far the greater part is distributed among the cities of St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville. The remainder goes to the smaller Western cities and towns, many boxes going as far west as Denver and Santa Fé.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

An Adroit Operator Arrested—Details of His Crime.

Yesterday Adam Burnett, whose arrest in St. Louis we have already chronicled, was committed at the Jefferson Market Police Court for trial upon a charge of grand larceny. The story of his exploits, as related by the detectives, reveals a series of the most adroit and, for a long time, successful confidence operations we have ever recorded.

Burnett, it is alleged, having been in this City in business, suddenly concluded to woo the Goddess Fortune in the mines of Montana. His purpose was duly announced to his friends, and with a hearty word of encouragement from them all he departed for the gold regions. After a due length of time one of his friends, Mr. Schumann, No. 307 West Nineteenth-street, received letters from him, speaking of his success in the most glowing terms. Soon after another letter bade his friends rejoice for Burnett had made a fortune, and being now in a condition to enjoy life intended to return to New-York to reside. Early in November, Burnett, without prefatory announcement, made his appearance at Mr. Schumann's house, in this City. He had come direct from the mines, he said, and he looked as if he had. He was dressed in a complete miner's outfit, which was much the worse of wear, looking as if it had been subjected to the hardest usage in the roughest of localities.

Burnett had with him a heavy carpet-bag—very heavy indeed. The meeting of the two friends was very cordial. Burnett speaking modestly but decisively of the favors Fortune had showered upon him. One request only he preferred, which was that Mr. Schumann would lock up his carpet-bag in his safe; the bag was valuable—as it contained his fortune—gold in the rough—which he intended to take in a few days to the mint at Philadelphia and exchange for coin. To the request of Burnett, Schumann gladly assented, and Burnett then announced his intention of seeking a hotel and raising some paper money with which to purchase habiliments of civilization. Here Mr. Schumann interposed aid and insisted that Burnett should go home with him. Burnett objected, but Schumann insisted, and finally Burnett yielded and took up his abode in the house of his friend.

The services of Mr. Schumann were incessant and of a practical kind. He took Burnett to a clothing house, and had him fitted with fashionable and elegant attire, as became a man having $25,000 in "rough diamonds" lying in his safe. Burnett wished to purchase some jewelry, partly for presents and partly as an investment, but he supposed he would have to wait until he had exchanged his money at the mint, as he was not acquainted in the City, not at all. Mr. Schumann was acquainted, and his name was at the service of Mr. Burnett. The offer was hesitatingly accepted, and the two friends proceeded to the establishment of John Heitner, No. 421½ Broadway, where Burnett, being vouched for by Schumann, purchased jewelry, watches and diamonds to the amount of $5,000.

Shortly after this transaction Burnett disappeared. He had not gone to the mint, for the precious gold was still lying snugly ensconced in Schumann's safe. Days passed, and Heitner became impatient, and the story of the gold was told. The beautiful specimens of the shining metal which Burnett had carelessly carried in his pocket were spoken of. Heitner, however, was a careful man, and insisted on a sight of the contents of the bag. To satisfy his unreasonable doubts the bag was brought from its place of safety, was opened, and was found to contain—lead! "Only this and nothing more."

A consciousness that they had been victimized flashed at once upon Schumann and Heitner, and the former remembered with some poignancy that he had furnished the false friend with the means of flight by loaning him $800 on the day of his disappearance. The pair proceeded at once to Police Headquarters and told their tale of sorrow. The officials there pronounced it at once a "good job," from which expression the complainants failed to gather that the authorities admired the artistic excellence Burnett had displayed in his operations. The case was, however, taken and placed in the hands of Detective Farley. That official began the work of tracing the whereabouts of the distinguished operator. He had a photograph of his game, and, having copies of this taken, sent them all over the land. By means of one of these *cartes*, Burnett was recognized in St. Louis on Thursday last by Officer Cook of that city, and arrested. The prisoner was found in possession of a large quantity of portable valuables, such as watches and jewelry, and professing himself able and ready to discharge all claims against him, declared his readiness to proceed at once to this City without awaiting a requisition for his rendition. He was taken at his word and on Saturday evening Officer Cook delivered his prisoner into the hands of the Mulberry-street officials. Burnett is charged in the complaint of Mr. Heitner with stealing certain watches and jewelry valued at $280. To this charge as well as to the allegations of the detectives Burnett answered "Not guilty," but he was nevertheless, as already stated, held to answer the charge of grand larceny.

The Weather and Skating.

Sunday was sufficiently cold for all practical purposes, but yesterday, if not quite so boisterous, was still colder, the thermometer at the Central Park denoting but 15 degrees Fahrenheit at 7 A. M.,—one of the three coldest 9th of December mornings in ten years. In 1859 at the same hour of the same day and month the thermometer stood at 11 degrees, and in 1864 at 12. But on neither of these days was the average temperature so low as that of yesterday.

The carefully kept record at Delatour's, in Wall-street, gives the following figures for the 9th of December for ten years:

	7 A. M.	3 P.M.		7 A. M.	3 P.M.
1867	22	28	1862	27	34
1866	43	45	1861	44	58
1865	29	40	1860	23	34
1864	19	30	1859	18	27
1863	31	46	1858	29	31

This, it will be remembered, is the temperature in Wall-street, where the collision of bulls and bears, the warm discussions of street brokers, the burning of Havanas and the rubbing against Delatour's thermometer by the customers going out after a—plain soda, accounts for the fact that it is hotter there than in the less-comforted region of the Park. Seven to eight degrees of difference may be allowed the latter on the colder days. The more severe the storm the greater the difference. There is more rubbing against the thermometer.

There was skating yesterday on all the ponds, but the attendance was not large on any. In the neighborhood of the Park the dust whirled about most disagreeably, and swept over the ponds, injuring the ice and annoying the adventurous few who went on it. With this drawback, the ice is otherwise in excellent condition—smooth and well freed of fissure. Luckily, the surface was made before the wind rose. Macmillan's Fifth-avenue pond bids fair to be the favorite this season, owing to the fact, simply, that with all the advantages the others boast, it is thirteen blocks lower down town, and is better sheltered than those at Fifty-ninth-street. The immediate neighborhood of the park is, however, in favor of the others. The ice on Mitchell's park is very fine—too smooth, indeed, for tyros, who do better when the surface is not like polished steel, as it was in the park yesterday. Major Oatman has not yet completed his preparations, which are on an extensive scale, but will no doubt be ready for his patrons in a day or two. The lakes on the Park are frozen over, but the ice is not sufficiently strong yet to be trusted with safety. In the outside ponds the water is not deeper than from two to three feet; this freezes rapidly. If not strong enough, the breaking of the ice under a dozen skaters is unlikely to lead to any result more serious than a wedding. Weddings, according to the most approved novels, are sure to follow such heroic efforts as would here be made to recover the fair ones who had got foul of the ice. But in the Park lakes, funerals would be much more likely to follow such an accident; hence the extreme caution of the judicious caretakers who do not permit access to the ice until there is no possibility of such a calamity. The lakes are in some places twelve to fourteen feet deep. As many as two thousand persons have been on one of these at once, say 200,000 pounds, and at times this pressure by no means equally distributed over the surface. Those who long for their Winter pleasure on the lakes and wonder why they are so slow—"those people in the Park"—with the foregoing figures before them and brief reflection thereupon, will appreciate the prudence that denies the babes their grapes until they ripen. If the frost hold out until Saturday the ball will be up no doubt, and the ball below begin.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Brinkman in the chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor, vetoing a resolution to pave Thirty-third-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, with Nicolson pavement. The Mayor says that the pavement is very expensive; that it is as yet but an experiment, and consequently should only be laid in streets where majority of the residents demand it.

The communication was laid over, and the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, Justice.

AN EMIGRANT ROBBED.

Gustave Goldhaiger, of No. 437 East Fourteenth-street, a newly-arrived German emigrant, made a complaint of grand larceny against Theresa Myer, a German woman. It appears that Theresa was employed by the German Benevolent Society, and on the 25th ult. broke open the complainant's trunk, taking therefrom $68 worth of clothing. She confessed her guilt, and was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

A CONFIRMED VAGABOND.

During the early hours of the morning session yesterday, while the magistrate was clearing off the watch returns, he found among the miscellaneous crowd of prisoners arraigned, one James Shields, of hale and hearty appearance, who had been arrested for disorderly conduct in the public streets. Shields very coolly requested the magistrate to send him to the workhouse on Blackwell's Island, as he had no home or means of supporting himself. Justice Dowling commented upon the application in no measured terms, remarking that a man like the prisoner could, if so minded, procure employment enough to keep him out of the workhouse. One of the female prisoners, named Mary Jane Muller, who had been arrested for intoxication, interposed in the case by exclaiming, "Judge, if that man will marry me, I'll take care of him and support him in luxury." Before the magistrate could recover his equanimity Mary continued her remarks and urged Shields to accept her offer. The laughter raised by the ridiculous scene was with difficulty suppressed, when Shields remarked, with evident disgust, "I'm not a marrying man, and would rather go to the Island." His wish was granted, and he will remain an unmarried pauper for the next six months. Mary Jane was dismissed with a reprimand.

A BAD CUSTOMER.

John Simmons entered the Continental Hotel restaurant, No. 440 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, and ordered a thirty-cent dinner. After eating it, he obtained a check and proceeded toward the street door, apparently oblivious of the cashier's desk. He was intercepted and requested to "settle," which he declined to do, so Officer Storms, of the Broadway Squad was called in, arrested the customer, escorted him before the magistrate, who granted a commitment for trial. Simmons was considerably astonished at the procedure.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

North American Unity.—A meeting of the Circle of the Beaver (Cercle du Castor) for the advancement of the cause of North American unity, was held yesterday at the St. Charles Hotel, No. 643 Broadway. Prof. George Batchelor was unanimously elected President of the club; F. Boucher, Treasurer, and T. Lambert, Secretary. The above-named officers of the Society will attend as delegates the convention of the French Canadians in the United States, to be held on the 14th instant, at Troy, N. Y. The gentlemen who addressed the meeting emphatically urged the coöperation of every American in the promotion of this cause of uniting all lands and territories in North America to the United States. They also claimed that the times were fast tending toward this continental unity, and that the thing needful in the promotion of this idea was earnest work in enlisting the attention of the public in the matter.

Fires.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the fourth floor of No. 217 East Nineteenth-street, rear, occupied by Mrs. Valentine as a boarding-house. The dumb-waiter being ignited by the heater caused the conflagration. Loss on furniture $300; no insurance; on building $100.... At 11 o'clock another fire occurred in the Manhattan Oil Works in the rear of No. 16 Broadway, caused by the beams being set on fire by the furnace. Damage $200; insured.

Burglary in Wooster-street.—Officer Wood, of the Eighth Ward, while on post, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, found the door of Messrs. J. & W. Lyall, Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-street, wide open. Further investigation led to the discovery that burglars had made an entrance or had been secreted over night, and had escaped with $40 worth of goods, leaving no trace behind them.

Missing.—Sarah and Delia Green, aged 16 and 14 years, left the house of a married sister, Mrs. Dawson, at No. 1,076 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, a few days ago to learn vestmaking. They returned and said they were with a widow in East Broadway, and took their wardrobes, since which time they have disappeared.

Amherst Alumni Meeting.—The Alumni Association of Amherst College hold its annual meeting at the residence of Hon. Henry G. de Forest, the President, No. 15 West Thirtieth-street, this evening at 8 o'clock. About one hundred Alumni of this college reside in this City and vicinity.

Ferry-boat Collision.—At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the ferry-boats *Jersey City* and *New-*

York collided in the North River, both sustaining considerable damage. One lady was slightly injured. Both boats belong to the Jersey City Ferry Company.

The City and County Canvass.—The Board of City Canvassers are progressing rapidly with their labors. The County Canvassers met at 2 P. M. yesterday, but adjourned without transacting any business until Thursday next.

A Typographical Error.—The misprint in the advertisement of Mr. J. A. Martin, of Rahway, N. J., in last Tuesday's Times, by which 200 acres were offered for $2,000, (instead of $20,000,) is corrected in to-day's issue.

Meeting of the Tammany Society.—This Society met last evening at Masonic Hall, but transacted no business beyond installing newly-elected members.

New-York Historical Society.—Mr. Eugene Laurence will read a paper at the meeting this evening, on "Cotton Mather and the Witchcraft Delusion."

Miss Dickinson's Lecture.—Miss Anna E. Dickinson will deliver her political lecture, "Breakers Ahead," at the Cooper Institute this evening.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1631—Jex vs. Graham.	1735—Fitch et al. vs. Adams et al.
1403—Curran vs. Lake.	1737—Carter vs. Binninger.
615—Sturgis et al. vs. Roberts.	1739—Eighth Nat. Bank of New-York vs. Clover et al.
1303—Douglass vs. Ellis.	1741—Gregg vs. Mackenzie Range Co.
1715—Trall vs. Miller et al.	1745—Mott et al. vs. Markham.
1717—Faron vs. Neill.	1747—Wrogan et al. vs. Westcott.
1719—Ladd, adm'x, vs. Newman et al.	1749—Minzesheimer et al. vs. Guiter, &c.
1721—Randall vs. Smith et al.	1753—Wheeler, &c., vs. Jenkins, &c.
1727—Sellers vs. Schwartz et al.	1755—Olliff vs. Clarke.
1729—Oram vs. Richmond Iron Mining Co.	
1733—Murphy et al. vs. Salem et al.	

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
668—Snare vs. Ludlow.	711—Drake vs. Barstow, Pres't, &c.
420—Uttlebach vs. Kahn.	1586—Lippmann et al. vs. Atkinson.
1502—Reckhow vs. Romain.	1700—Monahan vs. Spotts et al.
706—Richardson vs. Clark, et al.	548—Carpenter vs. Jaredon et al.
606—Kerns vs. Sullivan.	1276—Brayer et al. vs. Fisher et al.
1364—Laws vs. Corwine.	1538—Barry, Administ'x vs. Gregory.
732—Merrick, et al. vs. Haley, et al.	584—Cokins et al. vs. Sergeant et al.
734—Bull et al. vs. Nordlinger et al.	960—Burney vs. Owen.
1270—Goodenough H. S. Co. vs. Star Fire Ins. Co.	1730—Paillard et al. vs. Daveson.
1418—Osborn et al. vs. Mich. Cen. R. R. Co.	
1434—Bennett, et al. vs. Marks.	

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
471—Ind. & Cin. R. R. Co. vs. Lyng.	1195—Clancy vs. The Harlem R. R. Co.
1416—Makewin vs. Finigan.	1627—Bennett et al. vs. Powers.
1274—U. S. Petr. Co. vs. Baun et al.	4419—Gunn vs. Comm'rs of Emigration.
1533—Patterson vs. Swift.	1426—McIntyre vs. House et al.
891—Kayler vs. Jenkins.	1742—Ortega et al. vs. McGill.
1316—Pippey et al. vs. Pond.	1760—Montgomery vs. De Lavalette.
238—Bell vs. Reynolds.	192—Mason vs. Comstock.
618—Dyer vs. Otis et al.	536—Caron vs. Kelley, Sheriff.
801—White vs. Corlies et al.	
287—Giro et al. vs. Halstead et al.	
4051—Walsh, Ex'r, vs. Saxton.	
1471—Best vs. Dempster, et al.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
137—Eddy vs. Hart	220—Remington vs. Shaw et al.
152—Jarvis vs. Barker, Ex'r.	221—Waterbury vs. Bradley et al.
194—Patrick vs. Carpenter et al.	222—Kooline vs. Hanlon et al
195—Patrick vs. Carpenter	224—Kelly et al vs. Cushing.
140—McDonald vs. Baldwin.	226—Bunker vs. Bunker, Ex'r.
211—Loughlin vs. Kerr et al	227—Goulding, receiver, vs. Blossom.
212—Russ vs. Russell et al.	227—Winters vs. Burdick, et al.
213—Sands vs. Corwin.	228—Murphy vs. Duncan.
214—Garvey vs. Jarvis, Jr.	228½— vs. ——.
216—Thompson vs. Merrifield et al.	
219—Goodwin et al vs. Balt. and O. R. R. Co.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
129—People, &c., Niles vs. Lynch.	158—Ingraham vs. Robert.
130—People, &c., Lee vs. Lynch.	161—Hausett vs. Thomas et al.
144—Bambeyer vs. The Sheriff.	165—Nicholson vs. Stenton.
145—Bambeyer vs. Bambeyer.	166—Anderson vs. Anderson.
146½—In re Wood to vacate Asst.	167—Logan vs. Dougall et al.
147—Kelly vs. Kelly.	168—Miller et al. vs. Grefe.
157—Myers vs. Myers.	169—Weller vs. Dyener et al.
Call, 181—Foster vs. Foster.	170—Gardener vs. Tyler.
	173—Loder et al. vs. Stadeker.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
8415—Goodman vs. Stein et al.	3451—Mullen vs. Lynch.
3339—Ward vs. The Central Park and East River R. R. Co.	3343—Becker vs. DeForest.
3373—Hart vs. Willis.	3361—Dodge vs. Clyde.
3397—Nat'l Shoe and Leather Bank of N. Y. vs. Ross.	3341—Dodge vs. Hatch.
3113—Schermerhorn vs Barnes, Executor, &c.	3479—Russell vs. Metr. Ins. Co.
2827—Sanger vs. Bininger.	3413—McDermott vs. Beaur.
3477—Nichols vs. Ackley.	3469—Willetts vs. Justice et al.
	1373—Whitman, &c., vs. Market Fire Ins. Co.

Part II.—Held by Garvin, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3614—Rintelin vs. Foster.	2618—Sturgis vs. N. J. Steam Nav. Co.
3644—Perry vs. Rosenblatt.	2910—Herst vs. DeComean.
3686—Janeway vs. Levy, &c.	3462—Eisenman vs. Scheuslen.
3664—Baillie et al. vs. Irving.	3702—Mohr vs. Parsons.
3642—White et al. vs. Arkush.	3704—Perry vs. Rosenblatt.
2360—Dodge et al. vs. Clyde.	3706—Brooks vs. Stetson et al.
3570—Florence Sewing-Machine Co. vs. Warford.	3708—Booth et al. vs. Herschfeld et al.
3638—Schneider vs. Mehrback.	

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
861—Case et al. vs. Valentine et al.	743—Glanz vs. Schneider, &c.
684—Hart vs. Goldsmith, &c.	781—Flugel, &c., vs. Froelich.
756—Collins vs. Richards.	622—Dirix vs. M. Lush.
1257—Norton et al. vs. Lawrence et al.	830—Waring, &c., vs. U. S. Tel. Co.
717—Lorillard Fire Ins. Co. vs. Burrows, et al.	798—Gardner vs. Perkins, &c.
1242—Simpson vs. Sexton.	789—Pierce, &c., vs. Poole.
647—Bird vs. Pond.	608—Wilford vs. Murphy et al.
424—Seaman vs. The Mayor, &c.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
—Wagner vs. Patterson.	29—Colby vs. Schloermer.
—Whitehaus vs. Patterson.	—Broadhead vs. Hamburg.
—Moore vs. Patterson.	51—Daly vs. Bleecker-st. R. R.
—Lightsone vs. Levy.	52—Laflin Power Co., vs. Nesmith.
16—Young vs. Frossard.	53—Milly vs. Nelson.
—Hawley vs. Carroll.	54—Wechsler vs. Hafner.
15—Stevens vs. Cox.	55—Goatham vs. Hafner.
47—Rohner vs. Schmidt.	56—Blucom vs. Hertz.
48—Levy vs. Bolt.	57—Schenck vs. Schruer.
—Frowkan vs. Strauss.	
50—Guernsey vs. Strauss.	

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PROMISSORY NOTE—THE CONTRACT TO PAY INTEREST—PLACE OF CONTRACT AND PLACE OF PAYMENT.

John L. Croom, plaintiff in error, vs. Henry Shelden.—Writ of error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Texas. The action is on two notes of Croom, made in May, 1856, and payable on the 1st of January of the following year. Judgment below was for the plaintiff there, the defendant in error, and appeal was taken to this Court on the question of interest.

The statute under which the contract in the notes was made, provides that the distinction between legal and conventional interest shall be known and recognized; that on all written contracts ascertaining the sum due, when no specific premium or rate of interest is expressed, interest shall be recovered and allowed at the rate of eight per cent. from and after the sum is due and payable; that the parties to any written contract may agree to and stipulate for any premium or rate of interest not exceeding twelve per cent., and it shall be allowed in actions brought to recover on such contracts.

The notes in this case provided for the payment of ten per cent. interest from date, and the Court charged that interest at that rate, on the notes, was to be calculated from their date to the time of trial, two years and more after they became due. The defendant excepted to the charge, and on such exception the cause now comes here, the plaintiff in error insisting that recovery should have been for eight per cent. only, after the notes became due. The Judge erred in instructing the jury that they were to calculate interest for the plaintiff to the day of trial.

The defendants in error contend that as the laws of Texas permit a contract for any interest not exceeding twelve per cent., the instruction of the Court to the jury was correct, nor can it make any difference that the plaintiff below was a resident of the State of New-York. Even if the notes were payable in that City, the rule would be the same. For a note executed in one State, the creditor may stipulate for the legal rate of conventional interest authorized by the law of that State, although such a rate be unlawful in the State where payment is to be made. This Court has affirmed this rule; it is submitted in Miller vs. Tiffany, 1 Wallace, 310, and the judgment must also be affirmed.

Green H. Adams and Robert Leech for plaintiff in error, Conway Robinson for defendant in error.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 9.

Before Judge Van Vorst.

DECISION ON A QUESTION OF CRIMINAL PRACTICE.

Johanna Sandrock vs. Edward Knop.—This was a motion to vacate order of arrest. The following is the opinion of the Court:

Van Vorst, J.—This action is brought by plaintiff to recover damages for an alleged false imprisonment made, as claimed, without "probable cause." The complaint upon which plaintiff was arrested was made before a Police Justice of the City of New-York by the defendant, charging plaintiff with having been engaged in a conspiracy with one Levy to cheat and defraud defendant. The plaintiff was arrested and brought before the Police Justice who issued the warrant on the 25th day of October, 1867, and entered into a recognizance with one Goldsmith as surety in the sum of $2,000 for the appearance of the plaintiff at the Court of General Sessions of the City and County of New-York to answer the said charge. It appears that subsequently and on the 23d of November, the Justice proceeded to examine the case, and discharged the complaint and ordered the bond to be cancelled. The entering into the recognizance on the part of the plaintiff before the Justice had the effect to divest him of authority further to examine into this complaint. The proceedings thereafter had before him in the investigation of the alleged offence was to be had at the General Sessions and before the Grand Jury. The examination before the Justice and the cancelling of the bond on the 23d of November were of no effect, and have no binding force. It cannot be affirmed that there was no "probable cause" for the arrest of the plaintiff, as the criminal proceedings against her are still pending. Nor can I dispose of that question upon affidavits, as the matter is before a competent tribunal for investigation. Motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

C. S. Spencer for the motion; Charles Fraser opposed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 9.

By Judge Leonard.

George Bunte vs. Minna Bunte; refer to Part II., chap. 8, title 1, art. 2, sections 45 and 49; voluntary cohabitation before suit prevents the granting of the decree (sec. 48;) nullity shall not be pronounced solely on the confessions of the party (sec. 49.) Joseph Stewrer vs. Catharine Stewrer; there should be further evidence of the adultery; let the case be referred back to the same referee. Elizabeth M. Jones, &c., vs. Isaiah Butler, &c.; settled as amended by me. Gorman et al. vs. McDonald et al.; motion denied with $10 costs.

By Judge Ingraham.

Richards vs. Boucker et al.; motion granted.

By Judge Clerke.

Benedict vs. Wolf; case settled; seventh amendment allowed; the rest disallowed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 9.

By Judge Jones.

Elisha C. Litchfield vs. Wm. A. Sale; motion granted. Jas. A. Polhamus et al. vs. Wm. Mozer et al.; extra allowance of $350 granted. East River Bank vs. Jose Varona; motion for petition, &c., granted. The American Watch Company vs. Louis Strasburger, &c.; motion for judgment granted. Samuel Berg et al. vs. Joseph Lowenberg; motion for injunction denied. In the matter of Wm. Wilson, to be discharged from custody; writ dismissed and person remanded. Louis Palmer vs. Jos. D. Sichel; motion for reference granted and referee appointed. Charlotte Denny vs. John Kelly, Sheriff; default set aside without costs. Chas. H. Smith vs. Israel Leviner; motion granted. Francis Cotton vs. Edward S. Jones; bond approved. Frederick P. Markham vs. L. A. Brown; interrogatories settled. Henry Green vs. Luke Harrington; judgment for plaintiff. Paul Vallee vs. Hermine Vallee; judgment of divorce granted. Benj. J. W. Trask vs. The Great Western Company; motion granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

GRAND LARCENIES.

At the opening of the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning, Henry M. Maloy was placed at the Bar to plead to an indictment for stealing $165 worth of Valencia dress goods from Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co.'s warehouse in Church-street. He acknowledged his guilt, and was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months.

James Malloy was then arraigned for trial upon the charge of grand larceny, in having stolen from his employers, Peter Lynch & Co., grocers, of No. 41 Vesey-street, on the 1st of August last, one barrel of sugar, 115 pounds of pork shoulders, 86 pounds of ham, 80 pounds of soap and one box of raisins, valued at $91. It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused was in the habit of purloining articles and supplying a store kept by the accused and his father, at Morrisania. The jury rendered a verdict of "guilty," and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The following is the Calendar for to-day:
The People vs. Daniel Holden; burglary.
The People vs. John Murphy; burglary.
The People vs. James H. Johnson; grand larceny.
The People vs. John Martin; grand larceny.
The People vs. Wright Culvert; grand larceny.
The People vs. James T. Housner; grand larceny.
The People vs. Thomas Scanlan, Patrick Clifford, John Brady; grand larceny.
The People vs. James Commerford, Francis O'Neil; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. John Shea; receiving stolen goods.
The People vs. Edward McCormick; robbery.
The People vs. Aaron C. Ackerman; bigamy.
The People vs. Robert Johnson; forgery.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT (BROOKLYN)—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

PUNISHMENT FOR ILLICIT DISTILLATION.

Edward Duffy, found guilty last week of illicit distillation at his private residence, Pulaski-street, was sentenced, yesterday morning, to thirteen months' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, (BROOKLYN.)

Before Judge Benedict.

IMPANNELMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

Immediately after the opening of this court, on Wednesday afternoon, a Grand Jury was impaneled. Mr. Robert S. Bussing being appointed foreman. The Judge delivered the usual address to them, after which they retired.

BROOKLYN COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Lott, Justices Hoyt and Voorhees.

TRUE BILLS.

The Grand Jury returned into this court yesterday morning, presented thirty-four indictments and were discharged. The court then adjourned.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 9, 1867.

$500 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	107⅝	100 Canton Co	45½
100,000 do	107¾	100 do	45½
75,000 do	107⅞	500 do b3	124⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '64	104⅜	300 At. Mail	118
60,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s., C. '65	105⅛	100 do	118½
3,000 U. S. 5-20s. C. '67 New Issue	107⅜	100 Mariposa P	13
10,000 do	107⅜	50 Adams Ex	79½
2,500 do	107½	100 do	79⅛
8,000 U.S. 5s. 10-40.C.	101⅝	10 Amer. Ex. Co	78½
500 do	101½	100 U. S. Ex	79
3,500 U.S. 5-20s. C.,'65 new	107⅜	100 do b10	80
3,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d Ser.	104⅝	100 do	79¾
1,500 do	104⅝	17 N. Y. Cent	115¼
7,000 do 3d series	104⅝	50 do	115¾
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s. new	62½	2000 do	115⅛
15,000 do	62⅝	300 do b30	115¾
11,000 do	62¾	3200 Erie R	72
1,000 Virginia 6s, x c	46½	550 Hud. Riv. R	131
5,000 Ga. St. 7s	83	300 do	130¾
2,000 C. & N. W. 7s Equipt. bds	75	200 do b30	131
2,000 Alt. & T. H. In.	55	200 Chic. & N.W	65½
2,000 Mich. C. 8s. N. Bs	108¾	50 do	65
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	97	100 Bost. H. & E	13⅞
10,000 Morris & Es. 1st M.	95⅛	100 Reading R	95⅜
8,000 Long Dock Bs	96	800 M. S. & N. I	81½
10 Bk. of Commerce	117	100 do b10	81⅜
25 Ninth Nat. Bank	104	200 Clev. & Pitts b30	83⅜
10 Gallatin Nat. B'k	110	200 do	83½
120 Del. & Hud. C	145	400 do	83⅝
100 West U. Tel	33⅛	200 Chic. & N.W.Pf	67½
200 do	33⅛	100 do b30	67⅝
200 do s10	33⅛	500 do s60	67
700 do	33⅛	40 Clev. & Tol. R	103
100 do s30	33⅝	200 do	102¾
200 do b30	33⅜	300 do	102⅝
500 Quick. Min. Co	22	200 Chic. & R. I	96½
625 Pacific M	125	100 do b30	96⅝
600 do	124⅜	100 do	96⅜
16 do	124⅜	150 do	97⅛
200 do s30	124⅛	30 Chic. B. & Q. R	136
200 do	124⅝	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	61½
		92 New-Jersey Cen. R	118½
		100 P. F. W. & C	98⅛
		200 Alt. & T. H. Pr	66
		200 Ohio & Miss. R	26⅛
		100 do b60	26⅜
		80 Chic. & Alt	122

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s. '81, C.	112⅛	100 Hud. R. R. b30	131
100,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s. C. '62 s30	107⅜	100 do s60	130⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	104⅝	100 do	130⅛
7,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '65	105⅛	200 Reading R	95⅜
25,000 U.S. 5s., 10-40s, C s3	101⅞	100 do	95⅜
7,000 Tr. Notes, 73-10s, 2d series	104⅝	100 M. So. & N. I. R	81⅜
12,000 Tenn. St. 6s. x.c.	64½	300 do	81⅛
2,000 do	63	200 do	81½
35,000 Tenn. St. 6s. new	63⅝	100 do b45	82⅛
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	96	300 Clev. & Pitts. R	83⅜
200 Quick. Min. Co	22	200 do	83⅝
100 do	21⅝	100 Chic. & N. W. R. s35	64⅝
400 Pacific Mail	123⅞	300 do	64⅛
100 do b10	123⅝	100 do	65⅜
200 do	123⅜	100 do	65⅛
200 do	123½	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf	67⅜
100 Canton Co	45½	300 do	67⅛
100 Manhattan Gas	164	200 Cleve. & Tol. R	102⅜
205 Adams Ex	77½	100 do	103
100 do	77¾	200 Chic. & R. I. R	96⅛
100 do	77½	100 do	96⅛
40 do	78	100 Mil. & St. P. R	42⅜
20 Amer. Ex	76½	100 do	42⅛
25 U. S. Ex. Co	77¼	200 Mil. & St. Paul. Pf	62⅞
100 Mer. U. Ex	38½	200 do	62⅝
200 N. Y. Cen	115⅞	100 do b30	63
800 do	116	200 do	62⅞
100 do b60	116⅛	500 do	62⅝
1000 do	116⅜	200 Tol., W. & W	38⅝
		200 P., F. W. & C	98⅝
		100 do	98⅛
		100 Ohio & Miss	26⅛
		200 Chi. & Alton R	122⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

20 Amer. Ex	79½	700 Mich. S. & N. I	82⅛
35 do	79⅝	600 do	81⅞
500 Adams Ex. Co	79⅜	300 do b3	81⅜
300 Mer. U. Ex	39	100 do b3	81⅝
100 Quicksilver	22	100 do b60	81½
100 do	22¼	100 do s3	81⅜
300 Mar. Pf	13⅝	200 Ill. Cen. R	133⅛
300 Pac. Mail	124⅝	800 Clev. & Pitts. R	83⅝
100 do	124⅝	200 Cleve. & Tol	102⅜
100 do b3	124⅝	400 Chi., R. I. & P	96⅛
200 West. U. T	33⅜	1300 do	96⅜
200 do c	33⅜	200 do b3	96⅛
1100 do	33⅜	1200 do	96⅝
100 do b3	33⅜	300 do b10	96⅞
400 N. Y. Cen. R	115⅜	100 do c	96⅝
200 do	115⅜	100 do	96⅝
600 Erie R	71⅝	200 do b3	96⅝
300 do	71⅝	300 do b5	96⅝
2100 do	71⅝	200 do	96⅝
100 do b15	72	100 Chi. & N.W. R	65⅝
500 do s5	71⅝	100 do b10	65⅝
500 Hud. Riv. R b3	130	500 do	65⅝
1200 Reading R	95⅜	300 do c	65⅝
200 do s15	95⅜	100 do b25	65⅛
100 Mil. & St. Paul	41⅝	500 Chi. & N. W. Pf	67⅜
500 P., F. W. & Chi	98	300 do c	67⅝
100 do	98⅜	200 do s30	67
100 Ohio & Miss R	26⅜	200 do b3	67⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Wells Fargo Ex	54⅜	1200 Erie R	72
100 do c	54⅜	200 Reading R c10	95⅝
200 Adams Express	78⅛	400 do	95⅜
200 do	78⅛	200 M. & St. P	41⅞
100 do c	78¼	200 do b3	42
100 Mer. U. Ex	39⅜	500 do	42
100 do	39⅛	500 do b30	42⅛
100 do	39⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	62
100 Quicksilver	23⅛	200 do	62⅛
100 do	23⅛	500 do b10	62⅜
100 do	23	200 do b3	62¼
100 Mar Min Co	8	300 do b10	62⅞
100 Mariposa Pr	13⅛	100 Pitts. Ft. W. & C	98
100 Pacific Mail	123	100 M. S. & N. I. R	81⅜
500 do s60	122	100 do b10	81⅜
200 do	123⅛	500 do	81⅞
300 West. Union	33⅝	400 Illinois Cen	133⅛
200 do s5	33⅛	200 do	133⅛
100 do c	33⅜	400 do	133⅜
200 N. Y. Cen. R	115⅞	400 Clev. & Pitts	83⅜
200 do	115⅞	200 Cl. & T	103
100 do b10	115⅞	300 do b3	103
100 do b3	115⅞	800 Chic. & N. W. P. b3	96⅝
100 do s3	115⅞	300 Chi. & N. W. R	65⅞
100 Hudson R	130⅛	200 do	65⅝
600 do	130	600 do b3	65⅜
500 do b10	130⅛	400 Chic. & N. W. P	67⅝
200 do	130⅜	500 do b3	68
100 do b10	130⅜	200 do	67⅞
800 do b60	131	300 do	67⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

20 Am. Ex. Co	77⅜	300 N. Y. Cen. R	116
20 do	77⅛	300 do b30	116⅛
100 Adams Ex. Co	77⅛	100 do	115⅞
100 Quick. Min. s60	20⅛	200 do b3	116
100 do	21	100 do b30	116⅛
200 Mar. Pref	13⅛	200 Reading R	95⅜
100 do	13⅛	100 Mil. & St. P	42⅛
100 do s3	13⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	62⅝
300 do	14	100 P. F. W. & C	98⅜
100 Canton Co	46	600 M. S. & N. I	81⅜
100 do b10	46⅛	800 Chic. R. I. & P	96⅛
100 Pacific Mail	123⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. R	65⅜
200 Erie R	72	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf	67⅜
100 Hud. R. R	130⅜	600 do b3	67⅜
100 do	130⅜	200 do b10	67⅛

Monday, Dec. 9—P. M.

The Gold market opened at 137⅛@137 ℘ cent. this morning, and soon receded to 136⅞ ℘ cent. Subsequently there was a somewhat improved demand, and the sales returned to 137 ℘ cent. The action of Congress against the further withdrawal of Greenbacks had no apparent effect either way in the Gold Room, but in the Stock and Money channels of Wall-street it caused an improved feeling; the Public Funds were higher and quite buoyant on the 5-20s of 1862; the Railways were ½@1 ℘ cent. better than on Saturday, with a much larger business at the Stock Boards and in the Long Room, and the Money market worked with much steadiness, and, under a more cheerful confidence at Bank as to the gradual improvement in general trade, after the removal of the suspense and fear of Greenback contraction. The rate of Money is 7 ℘ cent., the supply easy to the Stock Brokers, and there is some prospect of a better demand for prime paper at the same rate.

The Foreign Exchanges open firm for the steamer *Persia*, sailing on Wednesday. First-class Bills on London are 109⅞@109⅞ ℘ cent. for sixty days, and 110⅛@110⅜ for short sight. Merchant bills are reported comparatively scarce on the Street. Most of the Exchange drawn against Cotton, both here and at the South, is now arranged for privately with the Bankers, and the bills drawn are seldom resold in the market here. The amount of Southern Bank Bills on London has also fallen off this season. The firm rates for the present packet will probably cause about a million of Gold and Silver to be shipped by the *Persia*, including the California bars which arrived this Afternoon by the Aspinwall steamer.

The sudden freezing over of the Erie Canal, after the previous delays in navigation by reason of low water on some of the levels of the canal, locks up a large value of Produce until arrangements can be made with the New-York Central Company for the transfer of the property to rail; and these will be found both tedious and difficult so far as Grain in bulk is concerned.

The demand for the Public Funds was generally active to-day, and, with the exception of the 10-40s 5 ℘ cents, at advancing prices. These were affected by the Debt Statement of December 1, showing that nearly seven millions had been marketed by the Treasury in November; although we estimated early in the month that these sales were going on at 101⅞ to 102⅛ ℘ cent. The Stock is now nearly or quite 1 ℘ cent. (allowing for accumulation of Gold interest,) cheaper than the lowest sales by the Government. The 5-20s of 1862 sold this Afternoon as high as 108⅛ ℘ cent., and it is suspected, from this rapid advance, and the light supply of the Bonds on the Street, that some of the sales at 107 ℘ cent. last week on early Cable information were made for the *Bear* account in place of "to arrive." The January and July Consolidated 5-20s are also very firm, and the May and November 5-20s of 1865 scarce and ½ ℘ cent. higher.

In the Railway market the Vanderbilt Roads, as both the New-York Central and Hudson may now be called, advanced rapidly, Central selling at 116⅛ and Hudson at 131 ℘ cent. But these were not exceptions to the general firmness in prices and activity in demand, as Erie, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Michigan Southern, Pittsburgh, St. Paul, and the Northwest were all higher than on Saturday, and the business quite largely distributed over the entire list. And while there was a slight reaction at the last Afternoon Open Board, 3:15 P. M., and in the Long Room, the prevailing temper of the market was strong.

The Miscellaneous list was upward on Pacific Mail and Quicksilver Company in the forenoon, but not so strong at the close of the day, owing to some realizations on both Stocks, and particularly Quicksilver, which has gone up from $14@$22@$23 in about a week's time. The reaction against the speculation in the Express Companies continues, the Merchants' Union feeling it least, while the Adams Company was sold down to 77⅛ ℘ cent. Canton further advanced to 46⅛.

The State Bonds were higher on Tennessees, both old and new, and Missouris brought 96 ℘ cent. The Railway Mortgages are generally held with much firmness. Mr. Cisco, the Treasurer, announces that the January Gold Interest on the Union Pacific 6 ℘ cents will be paid on the 1st of the month, free of Government tax. Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. are offering by private sale the 6 and 7 ℘ cents of the City of Brooklyn.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made in the Long Room and on Broad-street, between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M.:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅜	101¼	Missouris	95⅞	96
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107⅜	108	Northwest	64⅜	65⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅜	108	N. West Pref	66⅝	67⅝
N. Y. Central	114⅝	116⅛	Rock Island	96⅛	96⅝
Erie	71⅝	71⅞	Fort Wayne	97⅛	98⅛
Hudson	128⅛	130⅜	W. U. Telegraph	33⅝	33⅝
Reading	95⅛	95⅝	St. Paul Pref	61⅝	62⅛
Mich. Southern	81⅛	81⅝	Pacific Mail	124⅝	123⅛
Pittsburgh	82⅞	83⅝	American Gold	136⅞	136⅞
Tenn. 6s. new	62⅜	63⅝	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	137	5-20 reg., 1865, n. is	103⅜
6 ℘ cent., sm., cn., 1881	112⅛	5-20 coup., 1865, n. is	107⅞
500 & 1,000, 1881	112⅛	5-20 cou. 1867	108
5-20 reg., 1862	104⅝	10-40s, reg	100⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	101⅛
5-20 coup., small	105⅛	7 3-10 2d series	104⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	105⅛	7 3-10 3d series	104⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	105⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds. The Tennessees improved on the official announcement that the January Interest will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in this City:

N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	108	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	101⅛
N. Y. B'y loan	107⅜	Illinois War Loan	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872	100⅛	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	92
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	100⅛	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878	92
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	100⅛	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex-c.	63⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	100⅛	Tennessee new bds	62⅝
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877	100⅛	Virginia 6s, ex coup	46½
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1871	93	Virginia 6s, n. b	40
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	93	Georgia 7s. new bonds	83
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	92½	North Carolina 6s	61
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	52½
Illinois reg., 1860	101	North Car. 6s. n. bds	52⅛
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101⅛	Missouri 6s	95⅜
Il. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101⅛	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is	84
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is	96
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101⅛	California 7s	125
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	135	American Exchange	112⅛
Mechanics'	120	Chatham	142
Union	115	Bank of North Am'a	106
America	141	Hanover	110
City	200	Irving	106
Phenix	104	Nassau	104½
Greenwich	161	Shoe and Leather	110
National	109½	Continental	105
Seventh Ward	110	St. Nicholas	104
State of New-York	105	Importers' & Trad's	117½
Commerce	117	Central National	104½
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	108	Fourth National	105
Ocean	101	Ninth National	104
Mercantile	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	91½	Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	95½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92½	Lack. & West'n. bds	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s R. Es	87½	Tol. & W. 1st Mort	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	116	Tol. & W. 2d M	77½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	116	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	65
Erie 7s. 3d. ind., 1883	97	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	80
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1888	87	Chi. & R. I. con. 1ss	93½
Buff., N.Y. & Erie. 1st '77	90	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	103½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Harlem 1st M., 1869-'72	100½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98½
Chi. B. & Q. 8p. c. 1st M	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	91	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	88
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	96½	Cleve. & P. 4th M	73½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	118	Chi. & Alton S. F.	97
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pr.	80	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	102½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	76	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	90
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	88½
Chic. & N. W. int. bds.	86	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	83½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	77
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	81½	Jol. & Chi. 1st M.	103

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,944,908 37; total payments, $2,714,823 65; total balance, $104,858,572 73; the receipts include for Customs, $234,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $367,000.

The business of the Illinois Central Railroad for November was as follows:

Acres of construction lands sold	16,362.85 for	$161,844 33
Acres interest lands sold	920.00 for	11,721 80
Acres free lands sold	8,220.00 for	103,126 62
Total sales during the month of November	25,502.85 for	$276,692 75
To which add town lot sales		1,320 00
Total of all	25,503.85 for	$278,012 75
Cash collected in November		339,021 12
From freight traffic		$435 657 00
Passengers		143,144 71
Mails		6,358 33
Rent of road		4,050 00
Other sources		90,000 00
Total receipts in month of November, 1867		$679,160 04
Total receipts in month of November, 1866		570,484 61
Increase		$108,675 43

The Albany *Evening Journal* of Saturday says:

But little progress was made yesterday in moving boats on the Erie Canal. Although the weather was mild, and a strong south wind prevailed, yet it made but little impression upon the ice. Those who have walked the tow-path in search of boats, assert that it will require a warm sun to make any impression upon it. Tug-boats have been brought into requisition, and they have aided materially in getting boats through the locks.

The names of the boats are given as near as possible in the order in which they were passed in going from West Troy to the West.

The following boats were locked into the river at West Troy last night and this morning: Charles Ogden, F. Shoemaker, W. H. Carter, S. McKenzie, Canogar, Lumber boat, J. McMatthews.

The following boats were at West Troy Cut this morning, and will probably be locked into the river to-day: Marilla, Mose, Grace Wart, H. C. Parsons, Emma, N. W. Finch, H. Morse.

The following boats are in the sixteen locks: John Corley, N. E. Harris, A. Walrath, C. P. Gregg, Williamson, Ebro, Pennsylvania, N. Thompson, L. N. Derrick, Mary A. Sanders.

The following boats are above Crescent: Princess, Wm. Guiest, Jr., Harley Judd, Carlon Church, Elon S. John, T. R. Wright, Ellen E. Johnson, A. Wooster, Jennie Sloan, A. Sinesky, W. A. Dorsey, S. W. Bissell, R. C. Palmer, Lundy's Lane, J. S. House, C. B. Walrath, Frank E. Williams, Hannibal Hamlin, P. S. Marsh, Champion, L. J. Peck, Erie, Alpha, P. B. Brook, Connecticut, Frank Bachelder, Ben Vernooy, James Spencer, Gen. Sherman, Adirondack, Ed Frazer, P. J. Thomas, Golden Harvest, Zouave, Scatched & Belton, G. W. A. Smith, J. H. Weathy, Stephen C. Clark, Union, Commodore Foote, Ida O. Sawyer, W. H. Newkirk, John F. Norton, Dictator, Nelson Gere, Recruit, F. S. Littlejohn, T. R. Miner, Jerry Thistlewaite, Wm. Harden, John R. Wild, Helena, Hamilton, Eureka, Wide Awake, W. C. Rogers, E. N. Hill, L. Z. Peck, G. H. Sanford, Senator Kline, Johnny Hempstead, Pleasant Hill, T. Satterlee, Burr, Farmer, Hiram Griffen, Julia Sheppard, R. B. Claxton, Johnny, F. Knapp, Wm. Barr, Washington, Canawasta, Martha, Gen. Foote, T. Matthew, City of New-York, Emma Norton, N. Althouse, William L. Gilbert, Van Olinda, S. B. Pomeroy, H. M. Philips, William N. Houghton, F. Sumpter, Mercy Anne, Wm. Lincoln, H. R. Hough, Collingwood, C. C. Pope, Bluebird, Z. C. Foote, George W. De Witt, James Cook, J. M. Sisson, Col. C. C. B. Walker, George W. Pew, Ellis H. Bishop, John McElrone, R. A. Pritchard, M. R. Brown, Charles H. Clute, R. B. Duvitt, Albert Anderson, Garnwood Lewis, Mary Lee and Fanny Ellis, Beaufort, Anna of Whitehall, Theo. S. Stacey, O. A. Teft, Crusade, S. P. Skinner, Vandalia, Alida, Cohassett, George W. Wilmot, F. D. Stull, J. H. Loring, Stafford J. Fox, Flying Frenchman, Euphrates, L. R. Trowbridge, D. R. White, F. C. King.

The following are on the Schenectady Level: Cahawoo, Hattie Marshall, E. J. Hawley, M. L. Marrick, Frank A. Van Buren, Mary E. Clark, Simpson, Seymour Rudd Alexander, Ellen Gunson, Anna Bennett, J. Harris, Cassle, George W. Knowles, Robert Stockdall, Wayne County, North Star, S. H. Wilcox, R. B. Howland, R. J. Chord, W. J. Skinner, F. Lakey, Nelson Young, Sam and Kate, Fred. Howell, Levi S. Heath, A. L. Mason, Anna Van Santvoord, Wm. T. Shear, Jim Holmes, Gen. Slocum, Emily B. Clinton, David C. Mink, H. Holbrook, Kate Westervelt, Mellissa, Island Home, Curtiss Taber, David Abell, S. H. Gridley, Ezra Dickinson, Nellie B. Cora, Cyrus H. Fish, Enterprise, Seth C. Roberts, C. F. Livermore, Jane and Elizabeth, Addie Morgan, John Van Buren, B. F. Taber, Star, Jeff. Collins, George Barnard, Jr., Four Sisters, E. R. Tanner, Philip J. Myers, Edward F. Rice, May Newton, Nell Dow, Jerry Ryan, W. H. Early.

The indications west in regard to the reopening of the canal, are not more favorable than they are east of Schenectady. The canals are filled with ice, and it is said many of the boat captains have discharged their hands and tied up their boats. Only three of all the boats on the Schenectady level on Thursday were got off up to last night.

Transfers of Real Estate.

BROOKLYN, DEC. 7.

N. W. cor. 4th and Baltic sts., 100x81	$20,600
Halsey-st., n. s., 257 e. Tompkins-av., 17.6x100	4,000
N. 6th-st., s. s., 150 w. 4th-st., 25x100	4,500
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 275 e. Clinton-st., 25x82	12,300
Sigel-av., e. s., 100 n. Division-av., 25x100	300
Lafayette-av., s. w. c. Hall-st., 100x100	3,250
Bergen-st., s. e. c. Hopkinson-av., 157x172	1,300
Chestnut-st., s. s., 400 e. Evergreen-av., 25x100	3,600
Huron-st., s. s., 505 e. Franklin, 25x100	1,050
Union-st., n. s., 227 w. Clinton-st., 37.6x100	32,000
Division-av., s. e. c. Sigel-av., 100x100	1,000
Houston-st., e. s., 70 n. Willoughby-st., 3x38	675
Madison-st., s. s., 352 w. Franklin-av., 20x81	1,500
Clermont-av., w. s., 353 n. Dekalb-av., 20x74	9,000
Union-st., n. s. cor. Lott-st., 50x109	425
Carroll-st., w. s., 318 n. 3d-av., 24x15	1,500
Degraw-st., s. w. s., 200 s. e., Hoyt-st., 6 x 100	7,500
Vermont-av., e. s., 255 e. n. Jersey-av., 5 ft	2,300
23d-st., n. s., 375 s. e. 2d-av., 25x100	500
Myrtle-av., n. s., 200 w. Throop-av., 25x100	1,500
S. 5th-st., s. s., 100 e. 6th-st., 20x100	6,250
9th-st., n. s., 200 w. 2d-av., 16x100	625
S. 5th-st., 96 e. 1st-st. 26.8x62	6,000
12th-st., s. s., 148 e. 4th-av., 16.8x100	3,300
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 400 e. Nostrand-av., 15x100	3,000
Clermont-av., w. s., 470 s. Fulton-av., 25x100	1,764
Remsen-st., s. s., 50 w. Lorimer-st., 25x100	4,875
Douglass-st., s. s., 225 e. Ralph-av., 50x100	650

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The National Trust Company of the City of New-York, at No. 336 Broadway, capital one million dollars, Darius R. Mangum, President, receives deposits of money in large or small amounts, and *allows four per cent. interest* on daily balances, *subject to check at sight, and five per cent. on special deposits for six months or longer.* The capital is divided among over five hundred shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. The Company will make loans from its Deposits and Trust Funds on Government Securities, State Stocks and City Stocks of this State; but it is not permitted to discount or deal in commercial or business paper, and by its charter no loans can be made, directly or indirectly, to any trustee, officer or employe of the Company.

Individuals, firms and corporations can keep accounts in this institution, with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

☞ BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvemetn Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Dec. 9, 1867.

Ashes, bbls	9	Barley, bushels	36,321
Flour, bbls	7,169	Malt, bushels	12,700
Flour, bags		Peas, bushels	
Cornmeal, bbls		Pork, bbls	1,783
Cornmeal, bags	3,300	Cut Meats, pkgs	703
Wheat, bushels	75,020	Lard, pkgs	1,279
Corn, bushels	33,135	Beef, tcs. and bbls	1,034
Rye, bushels		Whisky, bbls	297
Oats, bushels	41,796	Petroleum, bbls	

ASHES—Have been quiet and heavy at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been very sparingly sought after at declining prices, including Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17c.; Rio, 12c.@17c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite slow of sale to-day. The bidding has been spiritless and on a much lower basis. A very limited number of buyers were in market, and business dragged heavily. The reported transactions indicated a decline of ⅛c.@¼c. ℘ lb. At the close the market was quite weak. The aggregate sales were 1,910 bales, including 1,345 bales to shippers, 405 bales to spinners and 160 bales to speculators, against receipts of 2,452 bales.

Closing prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	14½@—	14¾@—	15 @—
Good Ordinary	15½@—	15¾@—	16¼@16½
Low Middling	16¼@—	16½@—	16¾@17
Middling	16¾@17	17@17¼	17½@17¾
Good Middling	18 @—	18¼@—	19 @—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	25,333
Receipts preceding week	22,232
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	166,070
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	623,470
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	7,079
Exports since Sept. 1	85,976
Exports since Jan. 1	403,614
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,594
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,099
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	46,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	478,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	192,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	245,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very good request to-day, at a further improvement of 15c.@25c. ℘ bbl., the market closing tamely but firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,900 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 35@$9 45; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 80@$10 40; common to very good genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 45@$11; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 90@$10 90 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 35@$9 45
Extra State	9 80@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 85@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 90@10 90
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	11 00@13 25
Extra Genesee	11 00@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00@15 50

Southern Flour has been in fair demand at firmer buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,200 bbls., at $10@$15 25 for common to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in good request at $7 40@$9 25 for inferior to very choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Corn Meal has been in light demand at $6 10 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, and $6 30@$6 40 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 240 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,250 bbls. and sacks at $12@$13 50 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is in more request at $4 10@$4 50, as extremes, ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been quoted fully up 5c.@8c. ℘ bushel to-day, but the extreme rates claimed by holders have had the effect of checking transactions. There has been a great scarcity of desirable lots of Spring. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,500 bushels, including Amber Green Bay at $2 50; No. 1 Spring (small lots from store) at $2 42@$2 43, the latter price having been bid for a full load, afloat; No. 2 spring, part at $2 37@$2 38; Amber Pennsylvania at $2 65; and White California at $3@$3 05 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in more demand and quoted decidedly higher, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 56,500 bushels at $1 36@$1 38 for common to good, and $1 40 for strictly prime (No. 1 Illinois River) Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 40@$1 42 for fair to prime (and $1 43 for part of a load of choice) mixed Western afloat; $1 38 for prime new mixed Western afloat; $1 38@$1 40 for new White and Yellow; $1 08@$1 15 for badly damaged, ℘ bushel. Rye has been scarce and wanted at much higher prices; sales have been confined to a small lot of Canada at $1 75, free, ℘ bushel. Barley has advanced 3c.@5c. ℘ bushel, on a lighter offering and a good inquiry; sales have been reported of 43,500 bushels at $1 70@$1 75, chiefly at $1 75 for Canada West and $1 65 for two-rowed State, ℘ bushel. Of Barley Malt sales were made of 7,600 bushels at $1 62½@$1 65 ℘ bushel. Oats have been in good request at a sharp advance in prices. We quote Western at from 80c.@85c., chiefly at 82c. in store, and 84½c. afloat, the closing figures, ℘ bushel. Total sales, 85,000 bushels.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses Dec. 9, 1867.

	Bush.		Bush.
Wheat	1,804,216	Barley	392,815
Corn	1,653,094	Malt	83,445
Oats	3,199,563	Peas	18,432
Rye	202,900		

THE TIDE-WATER RECEIPTS.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, left at tide-water during the fourth week in November, in the year 1866 and 1867, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1866	23,100	350,100	211,700	510,800
1867	6,200	194,100	81,000	138,400
	Dec. 21,000	Dec. 156,000	Dec. 130,700	Dec. 372,400

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 30th of November inclusive, during the years 1866 and 1867, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1866	399,900	5,821,700	24,436,100	6,004,800
1867	394,800	8,853,400	15,369,500	3,560,700
	Dec. 5,100	Inc. 3,031,700	Dec. 9,126,000	Dec. 2,444,100

By reducing the Wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left the tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase of 601,240 barrels Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 30th of November, in the years indicated:

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Canal opened	May 1.	May 1.	May 6.
Flour, bbls	863 800	399,900	394,800
Wheat, bushels	9,404,500	5,821,700	8,853,400
Corn, bushels	17,313,100	24,496,100	15,369,500
Barley, bushels	4,000,900	6,004,800	3,560,700
Oats, bushels	9,787,300	9,581,600	8,331,800
Rye, bushels	1,081,400	1,397,800	862,900
Malt, bushels	491,500	389,000	272,100
Beef, bbls	9,864	1,800	1,480
Pork, bbls	15,109	43	899
Bacon, lbs	1,273,100	......	34,400
Butter, lbs	1,099,600	1,180,200	662,800
Lard, lbs	1,996,000	108,200	1,235,300
Cheese, lbs	15,100,200	9,807,000	6,770,800
Wool, lbs	617,000	495,400	352,600

The aggregate of the Barley movement are thus given:

	Bushels.
1866—Receipts from the opening of Canal navigation to Dec. 1	6,004,800
1867—Receipts from the opening of Canal navigation to Dec. 1	3,560,700
Decrease	2,444,100
1866—Receipts of new crop to Dec. 1	5,862 500
1867—Receipts of new crop to Dec. 1	3,498,700
Decrease	2,363,800
1866—Received from Dec. 1 to close	1,585,000

HAY—North River is in moderate demand at 85c.@95c. for shipping, and $1 15@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw at 65c.@80c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in rather better request, including American at 35c.@65c. for new; older growths, 10c.@50c., and Foreign 60c.@65c. ℘ lb.

LATHS—Have been quiet at former prices.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited request, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@50c.; English Islands at 51c.@52c., New-Orleans, 80c.@$1 ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in very moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 54c.@55½c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 25; Resin at $2 75@$6 75 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch, $3 50@$3 75 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been quite dull to-day, including Crude Whale at 68c.@74c.; Bleached Whale at 83c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 32½; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@78c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 05 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues quiet and depressed at 16c.@16½c. for Crude; 9½c.@10½c. for Crude, in bulk; 22c @24c. as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 42c.@43c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been irregular in price today on a very moderate trade. Sales have been reported of 1,850 bbls., in lots, at $21 45@$21 62, closing at $21 60, regular way; $19 75@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18@$18 62½ for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been quiet at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb.; sales 230 pkgs. Bacon has been in light demand; sales 125 bxs., including long Clear at 12c., and Cumberland at 11c. ℘ lb. Lard has been quiet but firm; sales have been reported since our last of 650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly at 12½c.@13½c., and small lots of very choice at 13½c.@13⅝c., ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in less demand at 9¼c.@9½c. for City, and 9c.@9¼c. for Country, ℘ lb. Beef continues in moderate request at $13@ $18 50 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 280 bbls. Tierce Beef is in limited request, including Prime Mess at $33@$35, and India Mess at $37 50 ℘ tierce; 180 tierces sold. Beef Hams are in demand at from $30@$32 for poor to choice; sales 300 bbls. Butter continues in moderate request at 38c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 52c.@55c. for fancy do., and 18c.@40c. for inferior to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is slow of sale at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	44 @48
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	42 @45
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	40 @43
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @43
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	38 @40
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	38 @40
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	44 @48
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	40 @43
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Orange, Sussex and Pennsylvania, fresh pails	45 @55
Ordinary and common Western, firkins	16 @18
Canada	25 @33

CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℘ lb	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℘ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ℘ lb	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb	8 @11

SUGARS—Have been in light request at essentially unaltered prices. Sales since our last 490 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 10½c.@13c., and 830 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are quiet at 14c.@16⅞c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 143,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11½c.; 47 000 lbs. Stearine at 11½c.@12½c.; 56,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Continues quite dull and nominal in price.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 875 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@½d. by sail, and ⅝d. by steamer, ℘ lb.; 22,500 bushels Corn and Peas at 6½d.@6⅝d. ℘ bushel; 750 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 45s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow, 30,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 9d. ℘ bushel. For London, 100 bales Hemp and 420 tcs. and bbls. Pork, &c., by steamer, on private terms.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH woman, a situation by the week or month as nurse; is very competent in taking entire charge of an infant; is also a good nurse; would make herself generally useful around the house; no objections to taking care of an invalid or aged person. Inquire at No. 464 West 28th-st., corner 10th-av. M. S. DUNBAR.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Scotch woman as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; or would go out by the day or week to sew; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call, for two days, at No. 202 West 27th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, Room No. 4.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL EXPERIENCED meat and pastry cooks, experienced Protestant nurses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers, first-class waitresses and general servants, whose references are the most unexceptionable to the first families in Brooklyn. Apply at MANNING'S "Select" Agency, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, with the best of references, as chambermaid or laundress: would be willing to cook, wash, and iron for a small family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 526 East 14th-st., room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good cook, and one that otherwise thoroughly understands her business: best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 333 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK in a small private family; understands all kinds of meat and poultry; is a good baker of bread and understands desserts; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN English Protestant woman; fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant or young children; thoroughly understands the management of a nursery; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 642 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of cooking, soups and desserts if required; is also an expert baker; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply to Mrs. BACKERT, No. 109 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A highly respectable and perfectly competent person, who can cut and fit children's dresses, and can give good City references for honesty and capability; can take charge of a baby from its infancy. Address or call at No. 396 2d-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly: soups and jellies and baking bread and pastry; the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 130 West 20th-st., third floor, back room, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY OR CITY, AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.—We are prepared to supply all employers with excellent cooks, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, young girls, houseworkers; English, Scotch, Protestant and others.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPAble girl to do cooking or general housework; is an economical and trustworthy servant, an excellent washer and ironer, neat and respectful; best of reference given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NURSE, WHO is thoroughly experienced in the entire care of infants; is a Protestant, and a good sewer; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 306 East 24th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO do housework or washing by the day, or would take washing to her own house; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 153 West 27th-st., rear building, Room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as nurse and seamstress: understands Wheeler and Wilson's machine; the best City reference given. Apply at No. 312 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and plain sewing; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to mind children and assist in chamberwork, and waiting; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 17 5th-st., near 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS A family's or a few gentlemen's washing, at her own rooms; French fluting done in first-class style; best of reference given. Call or address E. M., No. 132 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to do general housework; an excellent washer and ironer and a good plain cook; best of reference, if required. Call for two days at No. 189 Orchard-st., in the baker's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman; would take care of an infant from its birth, or growing children; good recommendations from her last places. Apply for two days at No. 92 West 19th-st., in the rear between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young girl as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; can be well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 92 West 19th-st. in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English woman as cook, who is fully competent in all its branches; best of references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 29 East 12th-st., between University place and Fifth-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook in a private family; understands her business well in all its branches; can come well recommended from her present employers. Call at No. 15 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS and cloak maker a few more engagements by the day or week, or would accept a permanent position in a family willing to pay a reasonable salary; references. Address H. A., dressmaker, Station F.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; would assist with the washing if required; best of City reference. Apply at No. 350 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as seamstress in a private family; will go by the day, week or month; can do all kinds of family sewing; can give the best of City reference; can be seen until suited. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or assist with washing and ironing; can be well recommended from her last place. No. 111 West 19th-st., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good cook, and understands pastry, game and soup; no objection to assist with washing; good references. Call for two days at No. 23 Forsyth-st., between Canal and Division.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, game and pastry; is a good baker; City reference. Call at No. 83 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; can take the place of chambermaid and waitress or do general housework. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT as first-class cook; also, by a respectable girl as laundress; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as cook; is an excellent cook; has no objection to assist in washing if required; has best of reference. Call at No. 27 East 28th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waiting; the best of city references from her last place, where she lived over three years. Call at 122 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avenues.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS wishes to engage the washing of a few gentlemen or families; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; also fluting done by machine; best of City reference. Call or address No. 182 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman; one who can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of City reference. Call or address No. 395 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking—French English and German; is an excellent baker; can give the best of City reference, if required. Can be seen at No. 119 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; would wait on a lady. Call or address No. 236 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook and to assist to wash and iron; two years' reference from last situation. Call for two days at No. 331 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, washing and ironing, either by the day or in her own house; understands getting up all kinds of fine clothes. Address LAUNDRESS, No. 117 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; City reference. Apply at No. 50 East 13th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook; is a good baker; is also an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 345 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL a situation as nurse to one or two growing children; can instruct if required; best City reference given. Call at No. 400 6th-av., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply this day at No. 66 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, SEWING by the day or week; has her own Wheeler & Wilson machine; can fit ladies' and children's dresses. Call all the week at No. 70 9th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress, with best of City references. Call at No. 47 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN A situation as good cook; will assist in washing; can do all kinds of cooking; has the best City references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and laundress; City or country; the best of reference. No. 141 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as laundress and to assist in the chamberwork; best of City references. Apply at No. 14 West 18th-st., third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as good cook and baker, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as first-class waitress or chambermaid, or would assist with washing and ironing; sober and honest, civil and obliging; the best of City references, if required. Call at No. 148 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SPANISH girl to do chamberwork and take care of children, in a Spanish or American family; good references. Call at No. 159 Eldridge-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by one who understands pastry, and can make good bread and bisuit; good City reference. Inquire at No. 326 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUation as seamstress; she understands the sewing-machine, and would be willing to assist in the chamberwork. Call Monday and Tuesday, at No. 120 East 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant girl as first-class laundress; understands fluting; good City reference from her last place; no objection to go to the country. No. 41 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class laundress; understands fluting; best City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress and ladies' maid: best of City reference. Apply at No. 64 West 18th-st., third floor.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITUation; no objection to the country: five years of City reference. No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small family; good reference. Apply at No. 240 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; good reference. Apply at No. 240 West 16th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER WOULD go out by the day or take in work; first-class reference. Apply at No. 291 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

NOTICE—GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants at SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER of great experience in the propagation and treatment of stove and greenhouse plants, hot and cold vineries, the making of roads and avenues and the laying out of pleasure grounds, and the general improvement of a gentleman's place; would be an acquisition to any gentleman who wants an experienced man; has good City reference. Address LAURENCE FOX, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable, steady man, who understands his business perfectly in all its branches; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Address, for two days, J. H., No. 697 6th-av., corner of 40th-st., in the grocery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN A SITuation as coachman and groom, or would take care of a gentleman's road team; has a good recommendation from his last employer. Can be seen at Mr. Clinch's feed-store, corner of 19th-st. and Broadway; inquire for B. S. R.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom and coachman; understands a vegetable garden; can milk; is a good careful driver; has sixteen years' experience in the business. Address M. J., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man, as coachman and groom; has the best City reference; six years in his last place; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address M. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY arrived from the old country, a situation as groom, or would take care of a gentleman's road team; has no objections to City or country. Can be seen at Mr. Clinch's feed-store, corner of 19th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a competent young man who has lately arrived from the old country and is willing to work. Address J. H., Box No. 2.0 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a competent, honest, sober man; is a careful, safe driver, highly recommended. Call or address at his last employer's office, No. 113 Wall-st., for two days, or in care of M. W. Wall.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who has lived with the first-class families in the City; can give several years of the highest City references. Can be seen at No. 86 University-place, or address M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A BOARDING-HOUSE BY A colored waiter, a situation; he can give the best of reference and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELDS, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman and groom; has the best of reference from his last place; is willing and obliging, and no objection to the country. Address B. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as gardener and coachman; thoroughly understands both; country preferred; best City reference. Address P. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young man who can be highly recommended. Apply for two days, from 12 to 2 o'clock, at No. 30 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, OR groom and valet; no objection to the country or to travel; by an Englishman; single; good personal reference. Call or address No. 124 East 33d-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN the country; is willing and able to do all other kinds of work, milking cows and farm work. Address for two days, B. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as waiter in a private boarding-house; good City reference from his last place. Address J. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN A SITUATION for his groom, who is a faithful, good man, and an excellent hand with horses. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 26th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AUCTIONEER.

Wanted, by a young man who has had some experience, a situation to act in such capacity, or a situation as book-keeper, clerk or salesman. Address J. D., No. 31 Parkhurst-st., Newark, N. J.

A YOUNG LAWYER, INDUSTRIOUS, and a good penman, and who can furnish evidence as to respectability and good character, wants a position in a law office or mercantile business at from $12 upward per week. Address G. W. KEYSER, No. 100 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CAPABLE WOMAN TO WAIT on a lady; one who sews well and is willing to make herself useful. Apply, with recommendations, at No. 17 Waverley-place, second story.

WANTED—A FRENCHWOMAN AS CHILdren's nurse and to sew. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 at No. 102 East 35th-st., Tuesday and Wednesday.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS nurse, who understands sewing, and has unquestionable references; no other need apply. Call at No. 47 Wall-st., second floor, from 10½ to 12.

WANTED—A COOK. ONE WHO UNDERstands her business and will assist with washing and ironing; good references required. Apply at No. 39 East 25th-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS UPholsterers. Apply by letter with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REport and Directory of the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor" being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by calling at the office, Room No. 39 Bible House, 8th-st. The following officers of the Association and Chairmen of Ward Committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:
JAMES BROWN, President, 59 Wall-st.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice-President, 25 Clinton-place.
JAMES LENOX, Vice-President, 53 5th-av.
JNO. C. GREEN, Vice-President, 71 South-st.
A. R. WETMORE, Vice-President, 81 Vesey-st.
JNO. D. WOLFE, Vice-President, 13 Madison-av.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer, 78 South-st.
GEO. GRISWOLD, Recording Secretary, 71 South-st.
Ward 1, 2 and 3—Geo. W. Abbe, 8 Pine-st.
Ward 4—Chas. Chamberlain, 163 South-st.
Ward 5—Henry S. Terbell, 41 Walker-st.
Ward 6—Jno. Boyd, 12 Franklin-st.
Ward 7—Robert S. Place, 252 Madison-st.
Ward 8—Jno. Endicott, 32 Charlton-st.
Ward 9—Daniel French, 1 Charles-st.
Ward 10—B. G. Coles, 100 Forsyth-st.
Ward 11—Daniel D. Wright, 267 7th-st.
Ward 12—Chas. Craft, 127th-st., west of 5th-av.
Ward 13—A. H. Brummel, 416 Grand-st.
Ward 14—Henry P. West, 183 Grand-st.
Ward 15—Hon. F. A. Conkling, 27 East 10th-st.
Ward 16—David Irwin, 204 West 21st-st.
Ward 17—William Truslow, 89 2d-av.
Ward 18—Adam W. Spies, 50 East 21st-st.
Ward 19—Jos. L. T. Smith, 43 East 42d-st.
Ward 20—H. D. Ranney, M. D., 227 West 24th-st.
Ward 21—W. B. Bibbins, M. D., 53 Lexington-av.
Ward 22—A. M. Lyon, 20 Liberty-st.
ELECTED MANAGERS.
STEWART BROWN, 59 Wall-st.
JONATHAN STURGES, 125 Front-st.
Hon. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, 10 West 10th-st.
J. COUPER LORD, 24 Gamercy-place.
ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Corresponding Secretary, 39 Bible House.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

TO BREWERS.—FOR SALE, A LOT OF working puncheons in good order.
WHITE & CO., No. 157 Sullivan-st., N. Y.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

FURNITURE. NO. 447 BROADWAY.
First-class at reasonable prices, at wholesale or retail.
THE FRENCH STYLE OF BLACK WALNUT FRAMES, for sale to dealers.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

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NEW FRENCH STYLES, PARLOR SUITES.
FURNITURE AND SLIP COVERINGS at
KELTY'S CURTAIN STORE, No. 447 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 10, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MAUD'S PERIL and ICI L'ON PARLE FRANÇAIS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Fleury Longchamps as the Duchess.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. . Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lingard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
YE GRAND QUEEN BESS. Leading characters by Mr. Leffingwell and Mrs. C. H. Watkins.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EMILY WAREAM and JUMBO JUM, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A Florence dispatch contradicts the story that Garibaldi has again escaped from Caprera.

The mail service between the United States and Great Britain will not be performed exclusively by the Cunard Steamship Company. All the steamers of the North German Lloyd's have been accepted by the British, as well as by the American Government, and will carry the British mails every Tuesday from Southampton, and the American mails every Thursday from New-York. The steamers of the Inman line will also carry the mails. By the terms of the contract the vessels of the last-named line will leave Queenstown with the mails on Thursday of every week.

It is thought that the scheme of a European Conference will be defeated by Rouher's speech, the tenor of which indicates that the French Government has already prejudged the case.

John Martins, of Kilborney, made a speech in Dublin, Sunday, which is thought to have been sufficiently treasonable to warrant the orator's arrest.

A demonstration in honor of the Manchester Fenians occurred at Limerick, Sunday. Over ten thousand persons marched in procession through the streets of the city.

The navigation of the river Scheldt, in Belgium, has been entirely closed by ice.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a number of Executive communications were presented by the chair and referred to committees. Several miscellaneous bills were also introduced and referred. Mr. Ramsey submitted a resolution, which was ordered printed, providing for a new treaty with the Dominion of Canada. It provides for a duty of five per cent. *ad valorem* on all importations from one country to the other; for assimilated excise duties; for free navigation on the lakes, canals and the St. Lawrence River; Canadian and American vessels to have equal privileges in the ports of either country; the fisheries on the Atlantic coast to be free to citizens of both countries; a common system of laws to be enacted regulating postage, copyrights and patent rights. It also stipulates that with the consent of Great Britain, Canada shall cede to the United States all her possessions west of longitude 90°, in consideration of the United States paying six millions of dollars to the Hudson Bay Company, assuming the debt of British Columbia not to exceed two millions, and guaranteeing to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railway from Lake Superior to Puget Sound. A lengthy debate was brought on by Mr. Chandler calling up his resolution according belligerent rights to Abyssinia, after which the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

Under the call of States in the House a large number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred to appropriate committees. One of these, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, declares that persons of foreign birth who have been naturalized under the Constitution and laws are thereby absolved from all foreign allegiance, and that the Government of the United States shall afford them the same protection that is accorded to the native-born citizens. A bill to provide for the resumption of specie payment was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. It provides that from the 1st of March, 1868, United States notes, when received at the Treasury, shall be destroyed, and new notes issued payable in coin, in one year from date, at the Treasury; that such notes shall, before maturity, be legal tender for all purposes, except for the payment of import duty, and the coin interest on Government bonds; and after maturity they shall be legal tender for all purposes, except by the Government, and that the Secretary may, after specie payment has commenced, issue notes payable in coin in less than one year, but not less than three months; and may also purchase coin to enable him to redeem bonds, not exceeding fifty millions of dollars. The resolutions on the distribution of the President's Message, came up, when Mr. Butler proposed to refer to the Committee on Appropriations that part referring to an appropriation for the purchase of Alaska. Messrs. Butler, Washburne, of Illinois, Schenck and others, took the ground that the treaty was not operative till the House agreed to make the appropriation, while Messrs. Banks, Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Robinson argued that the matter came properly before the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Butler's proposition was negatived, and the matter left with the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Hooper endeavored to introduce his resolution providing that the revenue to be derived from taxation shall be restricted to $300,000,000, but the House refused to suspend the rules, and after listening to some remarks from Mr. Hooper, adjourned.

GENERAL.

Govs. Peirpoint, of Virginia, and Smythe, of New-Hampshire, yesterday, addressed the Virginia Constitutional Convention. The Convention considered the report of the Committee fixing the pay of members at $8 per day. Much debate ensued, and amendments looking to a reduction of the per diem were rejected by decided majorities. The report of the Committee was finally agreed to.

The State Constitutional Convention met last evening, when the Committee on Salt and Salt Springs submitted a report, recommending that the Salt Springs should be sold or otherwise disposed of; that the duty on Salt should be increased, and that the State should not become the sole manufacturers of salt. The report of the Committee on the Judiciary was further considered in Committee of the Whole, after which the Convention adjourned.

The Sixth and Eighth Regiments of Maryland Militia, charged with endeavoring to offer an indignity to the Governor at a recent parade, have been publicly reprimanded in accordance with the finding of a Court of Inquiry. The officers of three companies of the Eighth are dismissed the service, and the enlisted men of the same companies are dishonorably discharged.

The Georgia Constitutional Convention assembled yesterday, but failing to agree upon a permanent organization, adjourned until this morning. Messrs. Blodgett and Parrott are rival candidates for the Presidency of the Convention.

Dr. N. B. Shurtleff was yesterday elected Mayor of Boston by a majority of 458 over Otis Norcross, the present Republican incumbent. In Charlestown, Mayor Hull was reëlected, and in Lynn, Mayor Usher was again chosen.

LOCAL.

Last evening, the Central Grant Club held a meeting at their headquarters, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, at which was exhibited a large painting representing the meeting of Grant and Lee at Appomattox Court-house—the gift of patriotic friends. Several reports of committees relating to a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The election of delegates at large took place, and other business was transacted, and a speech was made by Hon. George H. Andrews.

At the Court of General Sessions yesterday two prisoners were convicted of grand larceny—one upon his own confession, and the other upon trial by a jury. The former was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months, and the latter was remanded until Friday next.

Adam Burnett, the Montana miner, an account of whose arrest in St. Louis we have already published, yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court was held to answer the charge of stealing watches and jewelry valued at $280 from John Heitner, No. 422½ Broadway.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fall and her daughter, aged eleven, were found dead in bed yesterday morning at their residence, No. 307 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. A druggist's clerk named Joel Price has been arrested on the charge of having poisoned them.

Breadstuffs were held much higher yesterday, but the extreme prices claimed by holders checked business. Cotton was heavy and lower. Provisions and Groceries quiet. Freights dull and lower.

The cold and freezing weather, and light arrivals of beef cattle, have caused a slight advance in prices of live stock. Yesterday, at the National Yards, the number of cattle for the week was only 2,819 head. The best bullocks sold readily for 17c.@18c. ℔ lb., net weight. Trade was quite active. Fair to good beeves were taken quick at about ½c.@1c. advance on last week's figures. The lowest price was 7c. ℔ lb., net weight, for a lot of thin and rough bulls. Cattle of every grade, from the very poorest to the best, were sold at every intermediate price between 7c. and 18c. ℔ lb. There is also an improvement in the sheep market. The market yesterday was active, and a good inquiry prevailed for more good sheep than the market afforded. Fair mutton sheep were taken quickly at 6c. ℔ lb., live weight. A few choice lots brought more than 6c. ℔ lb. Lambs light, and price 5c.@7½c. ℔ lb. The receipts of hogs are moderate; prices firm and advancing and sales quick at $7 62½@$7 75 ℔ hundred, live weight, for prime hogs. Dressed, $10@$10 12½; common hogs, $7@$7 37, live weight.

Southern Conservatism.

The opening proceedings of the Georgia Conservative Convention, as reported in the Macon journals, show how obstinately the Southern opponents of reconstruction resist the logic of events, and how unwisely they seek to better their position. The remarks of Mr. B. H. Hill, the President, are a keynote to the spirit in which a body, locally influential, enters upon the task of resistance to the Congressional plan. Nothing is conceded as a consequence of the war; nothing said that looks like acceptance of the altered circumstances of the time. All is bravado and defiance. The same temper obtains yet more emphatic expression in the speech of Gen. Wright, who counseled organization to defeat the proposed Constitution at the polls. "They did not make the fight to preserve the purity of the ballot," he is reported to have said, "but for the great principle which underlies the foundation of this Government—that this is a white man's Government. Rouse!" he exclaimed, "rally and fight on this issue."

Higher than this the conservatism of Georgia appears unable to rise. Protesting that it has been fully misrepresented and cruelly misunderstood, it nevertheless makes no concealment of its desire to reëstablish a white supremacy as absolute, politically, as that which existed seven years ago. Professedly outraged by the legislation which confers power on the freedmen, it evinces no disposition to comply in any respect with the requirements of the policy which affirms the civil and political equality of the races. No modification of conditions is asked—only an entire reversal of the policy to which Congress is pledged. No idea of compromise is propounded—only a demand that the opponents of Congress shall dictate its course. That the Conservatives of Georgia are able, as Gen. Wright declares, to vote down the Convention and frustrate all that has been done under the law, is proof of anything rather than of negro supremacy. And as the same fact has been asserted in Virginia and other of the Southern States, we must conclude that white supremacy remains, notwithstanding the enfranchising feature of the Reconstruction acts.

It is this imperious determination not to comply with the requirements of the North which deprives Southern Conservatism of sympathy, and justifies legislation that would else be inexcusable. The Macon Convention, although the latest, is but one of many illustrations of the impracticable temper and aims of those at the South who oppose the law. They refused to ratify the Constitutional Amendment, mild and withal generous as it was; they refuse now to avail themselves of the opportunity of reorganizing local government because the enfranchised freedmen share with them the privilege, and they proclaim a purpose to struggle to the last for the doctrine "that this is a white man's government." What can be done in Congress with or for a class who thus assert the authority of conquerors, and systematically obstruct the machinery by which the South may be brought back into the Union? What hope is there for the moderate influences that would remove the penalties of the law—what chance for the good feeling that would so revise the new Constitutions as to eliminate traces of hardship—if they whom this intervention is intended to benefit arrogantly reject all terms not in harmony with their dictation?

When a convention asserts as its fundamental maxim "that this is a Government of color and race," it does much toward forfeiting its right to be heard in political discussions which have been remoulded by the events of the war. It is idle to dispute the legal equality which forces more potent than speeches or resolutions have established. And it is not less idle to look for help as against black rule, when the avowed object of those who denounce it is to establish supremacy based on color.

Secretary McCulloch and Congress.

We are gratified to learn that the differences between the Secretary of the Treasury and Congress, on various points of financial action and policy, bid fair to be reconciled in such a way as will enable both parties to operate together with something like harmony.

The consultations between the financial leaders of both Houses and Secretary McCulloch have shown that there will be no great difficulty in reaching grounds that will be mutually acceptable on all those questions which divide opinion, and which have already produced confusion in Congress by the introduction of scores of warring schemes.

There is no doubt, from what we learn, that a comprehensive measure will soon be brought before Congress, the chief features of which have already been agreed upon, and which will, it is thought, beyond doubt, command the assent of a large majority, both in the Senate and the House, while at the same time it meets the approval of the Secretary as a practical working measure, and one favorable to our financial strength. The ablest men in Congress have taken the opportunity of freely discussing the fundamental points of the financial situation with Secretary McCulloch, and it has been from this comparison of views, from their observation of the circumstances and necessities of the times, and from the earnest desire of both parties to reach a satisfactory result, that they have found themselves able to resolve their differences and join in carrying out a common financial policy.

On the one hand, Mr. McCulloch has been not at all unwilling to listen to the advice or suggestions of any member who had them to offer, and to adopt them in so far as they could be made parts of a comprehensive and consistent measure. He has been eager not only to reconcile any variances between himself and the law-making power which in any event he is bound to obey, but even to give regard to the most contradictory projects of opposing interests and individual members in order that this profoundly important matter of the finances may be carried out on principles that will command the general assent and support of the country. On the other hand, the leading authorities on financial subjects in Congress have been not at all unwilling to listen to the advice and suggestions of the Secretary and to take advantage of his experience on the many points in regard to which his practical knowledge is of value.

We are sure the people of all parties will be pleased if it be found that a satisfactory compromise of financial differences, and an arrangement that is practicable, practical and sound are found possible. That it would quickly and greatly strengthen the financial condition of the country and redound to the general prosperity, there is no doubt.

Commercial and Territorial—An Omnibus Resolution.

So much of Senator Ramsey's resolution as relates to the reëstablishment of freer commercial intercourse between this country and Canada, merits the most friendly attention. The state of things which has followed the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty is not creditable, and is certainly not profitable; and when Congress finds time to consider other than the urgent matters now awaiting legislation, we trust that this question of reciprocity will be adjusted satisfactorily.

The terms proposed by Mr. Ramsey as the basis of a new commercial arrangement contrast so favorably with those on which Mr. Morrill and the majority of the House Committee insisted, that there should be little doubt of their acceptance. An *ad valorem* duty of five per cent. on the productions of either country imported into the other, and the assimilation of the excise duties of the two countries, would be an advantageous change from the duties now in force. The navigation of the St. Lawrence, the extension to Canadian vessels in American ports of all privileges enjoyed by American vessels in Canada, the freedom of the provincial fisheries, and a common system of patent-rights, copyright and rates of postage, are points that might properly be associated with the more material parts of the commercial plan. On this foundation there ought to be no difficulty in perfecting reciprocity, whether by treaty or concurrent legislation.

In the present instance, however, what would otherwise be a feasible and useful scheme is encumbered with conditions which render its failure certain. Mr. Ramsey, not content with equitable terms of commercial interchange, proposes to saddle reciprocity with questions having no proper relation to it. He wants to couple a business bargain with a territorial transaction. Thus, as a part of the arrangement, he suggests that Canada shall cede to the United States the vast territory stretching from the head of Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains—although Canada is at this moment seeking from Great Britain the surrender of this very territory to the Dominion. Our Government, the Senator proposes, shall pay the Hudson's Bay Company six millions of dollars for its rights and interests in the region in question. Besides, the plan contemplates the annexation of British Columbia, and the assumption of its debt, not exceeding two millions; and, in addition, divers large concessions to the Northern Pacific Railway,

Now, we have probably no more doubt than the Minnesota Senator as to the ultimate destiny of the unpeopled but fertile region of the Red River, the Assiniboine and the Saskatchewan. The local rulers of the Dominion indulge dreams of a confederation extending across the Continent; but, with the London *Times*, "we look in vain for the body, the vital organs, the circulation, and the muscular force that are to give adequate power to these widespread limbs." A vast frontier, with nothing behind it, and nothing but a name to hold together communities and districts as different in their conditions as in their interests, cannot withstand a single shock of rude weather. It may look pretty in the sunshine, but the first blast of stormy times will snap it asunder; and the territory west of Superior will then drift into the American Union.

Meanwhile, it seems best to leave these matters to the inexorable rule of fate. There is no reason for impatience on our part. We can afford to wait until the people of the Dominion grow tired of the responsibilities into which they are heedlessly rushing, and until Minnesota and Montana shall gradually facilitate the absorption of neighborly interests which even now they control.

But commercial reciprocity should not therefore be delayed. The political probabilities of the future have no rational connection with the business wants of the present. What is needed now is the renewal of a commercial arrangement, exempt from the errors of the defunct treaty, and framed with the large-minded liberality which will most surely promote the welfare of both countries.

The Quarrel of France and Italy.

The Italians have discovered that things will go quite as bad with them if there be no Conference as they would be likely to do though the Conference were assembled and were followed by the most adverse result. In other words, the French Government has pronounced definitively that under the terms of the "September Convention," France has determined upon maintaining the Pope in possession of temporal power, which, of course, means to keep Italy out of Rome. No decision of the Conference could be more adverse to Italy than this; for, in fact, it decides the entire case against Italy. In only one respect could it be worse for Italy if the Conference decided against her claims; and that is, that while now France alone takes ground on the subject, it would then be a joint matter of the European Powers, in which the combination against Italy would be such that her chances of overcoming it in the future might be greatly lessened. But even this view of the case may be overrated. It is true that a war between France and Prussia, for example, might give Italy the opportunity of seizing Rome; but it is at least open to doubt whether, in case of any great European war involving France, (and France, it appears, must be involved in all European wars while Napoleon reigns,) any Power would be anxious to undertake the duty of enforcing upon Italy the decision of the Conference respecting Rome.

The Italian Government itself has confessed that it has no chance of acquiring Rome without the concurrent consent of France and other European Powers—that it is impossible to achieve that object by force. This declaration, which was made by the Italian Prime Minister in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday last, has practically been admitted from the beginning of the difficulty on the Roman question. For, while successive Ministers of Victor Emmanuel have pronounced that it was a logical necessity for Italy to obtain Rome, they have all scrupled to take any step in the matter against the will of France, and have even frequently succumbed to an extent that hardly seemed necessary, and was almost intolerable to the Italian people. Minister Menabrea put the case last week in a form which must be striking enough in France, when he declared that it was as inconsistent for the temporal power to exist at Rome as it would be for a foreign Power to hold possession of the City of Paris. And yet, even after this declaration, the policy of the Italian Ministry in practically assenting to French interference in behalf of the Pope was sustained by a majority of the members of the Chamber of Deputies.

The spokesman of the French Emperor, Minister Rouher, declared in the Corps Legislatif debate of Thursday, that while Italy should never go to the extreme of a forcible seizure of Rome, yet the "unity of Italy was desirable." This last remark may mean much or little, according to the way in which it was put and the mode in which it was intended to be taken—of which we can get no idea from the cable report. Yet it would seem that the admission was worth something, in view of the anxiety of Napoleon for a conference. If the Conference were to lay down as the basis of its action these two propositions of M. Rouher—firstly, the desirability of Italian unity; and secondly, the impropriety of a forcible seizure of Rome by Italy—it would not be very difficult to come to an intelligent conclusion upon the whole matter. We ourselves consider both of them as sound enough, and do not think even the Italian Government need make any great objection to them. The Conference need only add a third proposition to them—that therefore it is advisable for the Pope to evacuate Rome—and then leave the solution of the question to time, with an assurance that it will never again endanger the peace of Europe.

It would seem, after all, as though the recent declarations of the French and Italian Governments, though at times apparently of the nature of a quarrel, may, perhaps, rather be construed as indicating the possibility of an understanding being reached that shall be acceptable to both parties. There is nothing in the way of the Conference consummating this most desirable purpose.

The Impeachment Vote.

We cannot agree with the *World's* assertion that the abandonment of the impeachment project "is extorted from Republican fears." If that were true, the vote in the House would probably show a pretty strict ratio of yeas and nays to the Republican strength in the districts and States which members represent. On the contrary, some of the strongest and most Radical Republican States cast great majorities against impeachment. Maine, all Republican in Congress, voted four nays to one yea; Vermont, that "star that never sets," voted all nay; Massachusetts, the hearth of Radicalism, the home of Sumner and Phillips, gave seven nays (eight including Mr. Twitchell) to two yeas. There were but five yeas from Republican New-England, and two of these from the close State of New-Hampshire. The same calculation could be pursued elsewhere. Changes in sentiment have doubtless been made by a few professional office-seekers, who were doubtful of their districts. But, taking such overwhelmingly Republican districts as those of Banks, Baldwin, Dawes, Washburn, and so forth, in Massachusetts, where a Democratic competor has no show at all, it will be seen that it is unfair to accuse the Republican majority—to whom the defeat of the impeachment project is due—with being frightened at their chances of reëlection. The scheme itself never appealed by its merits to the party at large, and so soon as subjected to a fair vote, was voted down. Of the Republicans who voted *No* we doubt whether a dozen can be found who ever advocated impeachment. Those who voted Yea can settle their own accounts with their constituents.

Provisions Against Bribery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with great pleasure your article in the Times of Friday on "Official Corruption and its Cure," and without entering upon a long argument, I present to you that which strikes me as *one* serious objection to the plan proposed. A man offers a bribe; the bribe is accepted; the person offering it considers that he has received full value; his ends are attained, and he has *no inducement whatever* to make a complaint; on the contrary, if he does so, nobody will ever oblige *him* by accepting his bribe again.

But that which I consider the most important objection is this: A bribe will be neither offered or accepted in the presence of witnesses; conviction must be had upon the unsupported oath of the informer, who stands confessed of immorality, if of nothing more criminal. Suppose a man, for the purpose of sending an enemy in office to the State Prison, should take his oath to a lie, (and there are men who would do it,) what would save an innocent officeholder from State Prison? or if some rascal in office (and there are such) had deadly animosity against the Editor of the Times, and should falsely swear that you offered him a bribe which he refused, what would save you, under the law, from a like fate?

B.

This latter objection is just as strong against *any* attempt to punish bribery as it is against the plan proposed in Ex-Mayor Opdyke's report. If a conviction is ever had in any case, it must be mainly on the evidence of one of the parties—for, as our correspondent justly observes, a bribe is not likely to be either "offered or accepted in the presence of witnesses." It certainly will not under the present law, which excludes both parties to the transaction, and, of course, gives them perfect impunity if they can exclude all other witnesses.

The first objection does not amount to very much. A person offering a bribe *may* not betray the official whom he may succeed in corrupting; but he certainly *will* not if he is himself to share his punishment. He would be more likely to appear as a witness under the law proposed, than under that which now exists. So far, therefore, that plan will be an improvement. And the knowledge that he *may* do so, would prevent officials from taking bribes who would do so if they were *sure* of impunity.

We do not expect to see any plan adopted or proposed which will be absolutely free from objections. But certainly none can be worse than that which now exists. We may not be able to render bribery absolutely impossible; but we can certainly dethrone it from the supremacy which it now enjoys.

MINOR TOPICS.

"Let *cowards* say what they will," remarks a Philadelphia Radical organ, "the impeachment of Andrew Johnson was a measure to which the Republican Party was pledged. The Republican Party could not escape the responsibility, and had no way of preventing the issue except by flight. It chose cowardice as a refuge. The Capitol surrendered to the White House! Andrew Johnson is the hero of the day." Of course every man who voted against impeachment was a *coward*. They were afraid of Mr. Johnson, who but the other day trembled before *them*. They feared to be punished by a man who has just been threatened with removal from office. They were cowed in the presence of a functionary whom no one till this time has been afraid to insult and defy. They surrendered to a helpless enemy whom they held at their mercy. Why this unaccountable *cowardice* on the part of men but lately so brave, and before an adversary from whom they had so little to fear? There is nothing like it in ancient or modern history. Now, in view of the difficulty, suppose we should suggest that it might be possible to find a reason for their course without attributing it to *cowardice*, or without treating them all as *cowards*.

New-York ought to be in telegraphic communication with Vera Cruz and the capital of Mexico. We have now the opportunity of establishing far more valuable commercial relations with Mexico than ever before, and far more important than are possessed by any of the nations of Europe. Probably the unsettled state of the country would make it impossible for us to establish an overland line between any part of our territory and the Mexican capital; but a line could without much difficulty be laid along the Gulf from Brownsville to Vera Cruz. If we cannot manufacture the cable in this country with sufficient promptitude, one can be purchased in London, we have no doubt, ready made, and thus early next year the work might be completed and the line in operation. We have now telegraphic communication with Cuba, which will soon be extended to Jamaica and other islands of the West Indies; but it is of more consequence to us that we should have it with Mexico. We are in magnetic intercourse with all the cities of Europe, even with the capital of Turkey; we have wires running to Montreal and Quebec, and the furthest cities to the northward of us; but yet we have no such relations with the capital of what we call our "sister Republic." We hope to see the subject spoken of, and we hope, moreover, to see it taken up practically by energetic parties, so that by the close of the coming year the line will be in operation.

A bill has been introduced into Congress by a Nevada Senator for the establishment of a National School of Mines, to be located on the line of the Pacific Railroad, west of the Rocky Mountains, as near as possible to the centre of the mining regions, and to be supported out of the tax collected upon gold and silver bullion. We attach great value to a School of Mines; but we do not see why the Government might not as well establish a School of Agriculture, or a School of Commerce, or a School of Commercial Navigation. These, also, are vast interests, affecting the public wealth and prosperity, and certain to be greatly enlarged when their practitioners are properly instructed in regard to them. The Government may do something in such matters. For example, Congress passed a measure some years ago offering large grants of public land to such States as should establish agricultural colleges. The fishing bounties also were given on the principle that through them sailors might be furnished for commercial navigation. On this principle, there is no objection to Congress granting concessions in favor of a Mining School to such State as may establish it.

We understand that the British Government will soon lay down a telegraphic cable between Jamaica and Cuba, which is now connected with this continent and with Europe through the Atlantic Cable. The British Colonial Office will then be in immediate communication with this important dependency. By thus being able at slight expense to transmit dispatches and orders, and to take direct cognizance of the military, civil and commercial relations of the island, the Government will in a few months save the expense of the cable, while at the same time, in any emergency, it will be far better able to act as the circumstances may demand. There have lately been threats of another insurrection in Jamaica, and the horrors of the last one were such that the British authorities must be on their guard. Independently, however, of the strictly governmental view of the matter, it will amply pay England in commercial respects to lay this cable. Jamaica is of considerable consequence to English commerce, though far less now than in times past; and with proper treatment and the application of capital, the colony might be made of far greater value than it has lately been. The cable will be of value to this country as well as to England, by bringing us into more extended communication with the productive islands of the West India groups.

The accounts we have by mail from Alabama can hardly be said to justify the reports we had by telegraph a week ago of a great negro insurrection, which began at Perote, and which was said to have been of such magnitude as to threaten a general uprising of the blacks against the whites, the extermination of the latter, and the seizure of the country by the negroes. We hope that telegraphers in the South will be very careful to verify such reports before they transmit them over the country. If of a sensational or unauthentic nature, they are calculated to do great harm, and to excite injurious feelings in the public mind. A year ago the Democrats were very fond of charging the Republicans with getting up anti-negro riots in the South to forward their political purposes. We trust that in the forthcoming political struggle the Democrats will not be so wicked as to attempt to forward Democratic purposes by inciting the popular prejudice against the negroes and "negro supremacy," through reports of black insurrections against the whites, and black attempts to "Africanize the South." It may, perhaps, seem an effective weapon of political warfare, but it might be found dangerous after all.

In France, that wondrous land of statistics, they are counting up and tabulating everything about the Exposition which admits of computation, and among these countings and tabulations is one of the crowned heads that have visited Paris this year. Arranged in "hierarchical order," the muster-roll displays 3 Emperors, 7 Kings, 1 Viceroy, 5 Queens, 9 Grand Dukes—to say nothing of three little grand-dukelings belonging to the Grand Duke of Oldenburg; 2 Grand Duchesses, (or three, "including the Grand Duchess of Gerolstein;") 2 Archdukes, 22 Princes, 7 Princesses, 5 Dukes, 2 Duchesses. Thackeray calculates, in one of his "Roadside Sketches," to how many commoners a Duchess is equivalent. Perched on top of a stage, he saw a Duchess rolling by in her coach and four, with two outriders. There were sixteen stage passengers, and two horses—or an eighth of a horse apiece. He justly concluded that "a Duchess=6, a commoner=⅛, that is to say, 1 Duchess=48 commoners." Now, accepting this basis, let the French statisticians apply it to the foregoing list. Let them ascend by the proper multiples from the Duchess to the Duke, from the Duke to the Prince, Archduke, &c., even up to the awful apex of the Emperor. Only in this way, we maintain, can it be known exactly how many people have visited the Exposition; and any other reckoning is merely numerically, not politically and socially accurate.

An apt illustration of the manner in which the public revenue is squandered for absolutely useless purposes is afforded by the action of the Board of Supervisors (who act *ex-officio* as a Board of County Canvassers) in appointing a stenographer to report the arguments of counsel in the case of Joyce and others against themselves. The preservation of these arguments is a matter of not the slightest importance, either to the Board or to the public, and it is difficult to conceive why several hundred dollars should be taken from the County Treasury to pay for them. Certainly the arguments will never be read by a single member of the Board, and all that the public care to know about them will be given in the daily newspapers. They will be reported, printed, promptly paid for and at once be placed among the tons of documents in the garret of the City Hall, now mainly composed of the "Lincoln obsequies" documents and Ex-Mayor Gunther's extensive literary remains.

A complaint comes through the papers concerning some of the late decisions of the Freedmen's Bureau that is worth the attention of Congressmen in considering the continuance of that institution. Landowners at the South, unable to work their own acres, have rented them to those with more means. The lessees have contracted with negro laborers for paying them from a certain percentage of the proceeds of the cotton crop: all advances of money and provisions made to them, to be regularly deducted from the amount of profit due them from the crop. The low price of cotton having disappointed their expectations, the negroes claim, and the Bureau is alleged to have decided, that the planters must pay over the full amount of percentage due, and then look to the negroes for a refunding of advances. How is it?

Some of the Canadian newspapers have been discussing the project of woman suffrage as advocated by Mill and other English politicians, and speculating upon the way it would affect parties in the new Dominion. We hardly like to venture a guess as to the result from this distance; but it is safe to assume that some of the ladies at least might join the Rouge Party.

A New Propeller.

The following extract from Admiral Farragut's Report on the performance of H. B. M. iron-clad *Water-Witch*, 700 tons, 160 horse-power, will interest those of our readers who are interested in marine affairs. The vessel referred to is driven by what is called the Ruthven hydraulic propeller, which is claimed to be far superior to anything hitherto used. A company has been organized in this city to bring out this invention:

Extract from a Letter from Admiral Farragut to the United States Navy Department, dated Oct. 21, 1867.

From the *Excellent* we went on board the *Water-Witch*. This vessel is an iron-clad of about seven hundred tons, carries two eight-inch rifled guns, and is propelled in a most novel manner. The water rises from below into the box, whence the rotatory pump, worked by steam, throws it with great violence into two square boxes placed on the outside of the vessel, one in each side nearly amidships, and about the water line. These boxes are square tubes, ten or twelve feet long and twelve inches in diameter, open at both ends. Near the centre is a valve, under the control of the officer of the deck, and as he turns it, the water is thrown with great force, either forward or aft, thus propelling the vessel ahead or astern at his will.

So soon as we got on board we proceeded out of the harbor, and, to my amazement, she went ahead at a speed of seven or eight miles per hour, against a fresh breeze and quite a sea. The machinery, when once put in motion, had no interruption until we were alongside the wharf again.

The movements of the vessel are entirely controlled by the officer of the deck, who, by manœuvering the valves above spoken of, can go ahead, back astern or turn the vessel upon her centre, all of which was done with great ease, and whilst I was on board.

On her return from Spithead to the wharf she made quite as much as *nine knots per hour* up to within fifty or sixty yards of the wharf, when she was suddenly checked and brought to the wharf with infinitely more ease than any steamer I ever saw, notwithstanding she is a heavy vessel, plated with four-and-a-half inches of iron."

It will be observed that the *Water-Witch* has neither paddles, screw *nor rudder*, all those offices being performed by the hydraulic motors, under the easy control of the officer of the deck.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Neither branch of Congress transacted any especially important business to-day. The Senate was engaged in a wrangle over the office of Sergeant-at-Arms, a few of the extreme Radicals seeming determined to oust the present incumbent, and then went into a discussion of the interesting subject of international neutrality, on Mr. Chandler's Abyssinian resolution. Speeches were made on this subject by Messrs. Chandler, Anthony and Nye, when it was laid over. The animated discussion which sprang up in the House to-day on the question of referring that part of the President's Message relating to the recent purchase of Russian America to the Foreign Relation Committee, indicates that there will be a very decided, if not successful, opposition to making an appropriation to carry out the treaty. Messrs. Washburne, Blaine and Butler urged its reference to the Committee on Appropriations, while Messrs. Banks and Stevens advocated its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations. At first the motion to refer to the former Committee was evidently carried, but before the vote was announced a sufficient number of Democrats, who were alarmed at finding themselves in hostility to the President's policy in this matter, changed their votes, and it went to the Foreign Relations. The appropriation for Alaska will probably be made, but the object of the opposition manifested to-day unquestionably was to indicate to the Administration that *ad libitum* purchases of territory would not be approved by the House, which has the power to refuse the appropriation required to carry out any treaty.

RECORDING VOTES ON IMPEACHMENT.

In the House to-day an effort was made to suspend the rules so as to allow those members who were not present on Saturday to record their votes. The movement was made by the opponents of impeachment, but was likewise voted down by the same side, with the avowed intention of rebuking absenteeism, or, in other words, of not permitting a member out of his seat as many privileges as one in his seat.

ANOTHER VETO EXPECTED.

Another veto may soon be expected from the President. The House to-day passed for the second time the bill to strike out the word "white" from the laws of this District regulating the selection of jurors, leaving colored tax payers equally eligible with white. This bill passed both branches of Congress in July last, but was subjected to a pocket veto by the President. Should Congress take its usual holiday recess it will again share a like fate.

THE NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Gov. Ward, the Chairmain, and a majority of the members of the National Union Republican Committee have arrived here and are ready to attend the meeting of that body which takes place on the 11th inst. It is possible that they will decide to postpone the time for holding the nominating Convention until July, when all of the Southern States, it is expected, will be admitted, and be organized for participation in its deliberations. St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati are prominently before the Committee as proper places in which to hold the Convention, with the chances in favor of Chicago.

RETRENCHMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, after one unsuccessful effort, succeeded finally in getting before the House to-day the first general retrenchment resolution of the session, but he did not succeed in getting an expression of opinion on the subject. His resolution provides that only $300,000,000 shall be raised by internal taxation, and limits the expenditures of the Government, including the interest on the public debt, to that amount. Mr. Eldridge, from the Democratic side of the House, attempted to take the wind out of his sails by presenting a substitute providing for the abolition of all internal taxation except on such articles as whisky and tobacco, but failed. Mr. Hooper obtained unanimous consent to address the House on the subject, and for about ten minutes was the centre of a group of members from both sides who gathered around him, anxious to hear his views on the subject of retrenchment.

CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

Mr. Bromwell, of Indiana, to-day introduced a bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to use $4,000,000 of greenbacks per month in the purchase of interest-bearing bonds. This is a specimen of the bright ideas of some Congressmen on financial subjects. The Secretary already has power to purchase not only $4,000,000, but $40,000,000 of the interest-bearing debt of the country, if he only had the money to do it with.

REMOVAL AND APPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTERS.

The House Postal Committee have decided to report a resolution requiring the Postmaster-General to permit all members of Congress to inspect papers on file in his department regarding the removal and appointment of Postmasters in their districts. Heretofore the Department has treated that class of papers as confidential.

RESIGNATION ASKED FOR.

Commissioner Theaker of the Patent Office, to-day received a notification from the President that his resignation would be accepted if tendered. It is understood that a difference of opinion between him and Secretary Browning, regarding the distribution of the patronage of the office, was the occasion of the notification, which was written by the President himself.

COLLECTION OF THE WHISKY TAX.

The Ways and Means Committee have commenced examining the reports from the Treasury Department regarding the collection of the whisky tax. It is probable that they will approve of Commissioner Wells' recommendation to abolish the present system and tax the capacity of the stills.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

Col. Capron, the new Commissioner of Agriculture, has turned his attention to retrenchment in his Department, as one of his first movements. Instead of yielding to the pressure for additional appointments, which is very great, he will reduce the force in his office, which has latterly been beyond its necessities.

BREVET COMMISSIONS.

The bill forbidding any further issue of brevet commissions, except for gallant and meritorious conduct in time of war and in the presence of the enemy, will probably be reported on favorably by the Military Committee of the House. It does not interfere with commissions already issued, but it revokes the regulation by which officers have the right to appear on parade in the uniform of their brevet rank.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 9.

THE "MAXIMILIAN AVENGERS."

The President sent to the House to-day a reply to the resolution passed on the 17th of July last, requesting him to communicate all information received at the General Departments of the Government touching the organization within or near the territory of the United States of armed bodies of men for the purpose of avenging the death of the Archduke Maximilian, or of interfering in Mexican affairs, and what measures have been taken to prevent the organization or departure of such organized bodies for the purpose of carrying out such objects. Among the letters are two from Señor Romero, and one inclosed to him dated New-York, July last, in which it is stated the filibuster headquarters are at Baltimore. The object of the filibusters was plunder. The leading spirits were mostly persons lately engaged in sympathizing with the rebellion against our Government, and some of them have been connected heretofore with similar fillibustering expeditions against Cuba and Nicaragua. Three persons pretended to be in the confidence of our Government, and claimed that said Government was not adverse to such an undertaking, provided it could be carried out in such a way as openly not to infringe on the neutrality laws of this country. Major-Gen. SHERIDAN, in a letter to Gen. GRANT, from New-Orleans, July 17, says:

> "I am pretty well satisfied that the Mexican fillibustering project is entertained, but has not come to any head in this city yet. I will watch it closely. On the 29th of June the steamer *Irene* sailed for some point in Cuba, *via* Havana, I think in connection with the fillibustering project. She cleared under British colors."

Mr. SEWARD, on the 23d of July, informed Mr. ROMERO that the subject would receive the prompt attention of the Government. The Attorney-General says no document of any kind referring to the subject matter of the resolution is on file in his Department. Secretary WELLES says he has no information on file other than that which was communicated to Mr. SEWARD on the 16th of July, in the copy of a letter from a person in Baltimore. The following is a copy of the letter:

DUTY FROM NATIONAL BANKS.

According to an official report of Gen. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, the amount of semi-annual duty received from National Banks during the last fiscal year was $9,657,616. To this should be added the tax paid by the banks to the Internal Revenue office, namely: tax on dividends, license fees, &c. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue says:

> "The license or special tax is imposed upon National Banks, State Banks, and private banks and brokers, and the amount collected from all these sources during the last fiscal year was $1,433,715. The tax upon dividends and profits is imposed upon all incorporated banks, whether State or national, and from these sources there was collected $3,774,975. The tax is imposed directly upon the capital. There was collected in the last fiscal year on the circulation $208,276; of this amount a small portion was probably paid by National Banks on their outstanding State circulation."

APPOINTMENTS OF ASSISTANT DISTRICT-ATTORNEYS.

The Attorney-General to-day replied to a resolution of the Senate, asking him how many Assistant District Attorneys he has appointed in his General Districts of the United States, what their names are, and the amount of salary paid them. Also, whether any persons appointed Assistant District Attorneys had previously been rejected by the Senate for any office, and if so, the date of such rejection and of subsequent appointment. The Attorney-General sent to the Senate the following list:

H. D. Hyde. District of Massachusetts, $2,000 per annum; G. W. Miller, northern New-York, $2,500 per annum; Spencer Clinton, northern New-York, $2,000 per annum; Oscar Folsom, northern New-York, $2,000 per annum; J. A. L. McClure, Maryland, $1,200 per annum; W. C. Bunts, northern Ohio, $1,500 per annum; M. L. Perkins, western Tennessee, $1,500 per annum; Maretho Hilton, eastern Missouri, $1,500 per annum.

M. L. PERKINS was rejected by the Senate as United States Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, Feb. 6, 1867. He was employed as Assistant United States Attorney for that district in the following August. No other, as far as the Attorney-General has been informed, has ever been rejected by the Senate. The uniform rule in the employment of Assistant District Attorneys is to employ only on the recommendation of the District-Attorney. In the instance of Mr. PERKINS this rule was followed. He was employed upon the recommendation of S. L. WARREN the District-Attorney.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a Senate resolution asking whether any part of a salary of a Judge had been withheld from the Department, incloses a letter from Comptroller TAYLOR, in which the latter says:

> "In compliance with the law, the accounting officers of the Treasury, in auditing the payment of salaries of Judges and other civil officers of the United States, have withheld the amount duly charged by law upon each salary at the time it became due.

THE MILITARY CLAIMS OF NEW-JERSEY.

Gov. WARD, of New-Jersey, who has been in Washington for several days past, has succeeded in adjusting the claims of that State for military expenses incurred during the war of the rebellion. The total amount was about $1,200,000. Of this amount $382,000 were paid back to the Government, being the amount of the direct tax levied upon that State by the General Government. Gov. WARD has secured all the money that was due to the State with the exception of $90,000, and this item is now under consideration of the proper Department.

REVENUE ASSESSOR CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of JACOB CARMONY to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Tenth District of Pennsylvania.

POLICE AND FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE CITY, July 12, 1867.

SIR: Fillibustering is going on here by parties unknown to me. Yesterday some persons called on Capt. WHYATT, who lives on Ann-street near Fayette, and wanted to charter his vessel, a schooner, but would not tell for what purpose. They were to call again in a day or so. Capt. WHYATT offers his vessel to them for $2,000 cash.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) WM. HARCOURT,
Late Acting Master United States Navy.
To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Evening Session.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 9.

The Convention met at 7 o'clock.

Mr. BELL, Chairman of the Committee on Salt and Salt Springs, made a lengthy written report on that subject. The document recommends: First, that the present policy in regard to the salt springs should be discontinued; second, that the State should not become the sole manufacturer of salt; third, that the salt springs should be sold or otherwise disposed of, under certain restrictions; fourth, that the duty on salt should be increased to three cents per bushel. The report concludes by recommending the adoption of the following article:

The salt springs and property appurtenant and contiguous thereto, belonging to this State, shall never be sold, leased nor otherwise disposed of, except as hereinafter provided, and so long as they remain the property of the State the Legislature shall, by law, impose upon salt manufactured therefrom a rent or duty of not less than three cents per bushel; provided, however, that such springs and property may be sold by and under the direction of the Commissioner of the Land Office, and in pursuance of a special act of the Legislature approving and allowing such sale.

(Signed) JAMES A. BELL,
CHARLES E. PARKER.

I concur, and recommend a removal of the present Constitutional restrictions, and the sale of the springs and property connected therewith, as provided in this report.

(Signed) W. H. HOUSTON.

The evidence before the Committee, and my own reflections upon the subject, have led me to the conclusion that the best thing the Committee can do is to recommend to the Convention to remove the Constitutional restraint against, or other disposition of the springs by the Legislature.

(Signed) JOHN P. ROLFE.

Mr. COMSTOCK, from the same Committee, gave notice that he should make a report on the same subject at an early day.

Mr. McDONALD also gave a like notice.

THE JUDICIARY.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary was resumed in Committee of the Whole.

The following sections were adopted:

The Legislature shall have the same power to alter and regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings in law and equity as they have heretofore possessed.

No Judge of the Court of Appeals of the Supreme Court at the General Term shall sit in review of a decision in which he formerly participated. The Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Supreme Court shall not hold any other office or public trust. All votes for either of them for any elective office, except that of Justice of the Supreme Court or Judge of the Court of Appeals, given by the Legislature or the people, shall be void. They shall not exercise any power of appointment to public office except as herein specifically provided. Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court may be removed by a concurrent resolution of both Houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to the Assembly and a majority of all the members elected to the Senate concur therein.

All judicial officers, except those mentioned in this section, and except Justices of the Peace and Judges and Justices of the inferior courts not of record, may be removed by the Senate on the recommendation of the Governor, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the cause thereof be entered on the journal, nor unless the party complained of shall have been served with a copy of the complaint against him, and shall have an opportunity of being heard in his defence.

On the question of removal the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal.

Adjourned.

MR. DICKENS' FIRST READING.

Mr. DICKENS gave his first reading in New-York last evening at Steinway Hall. The hall was filled, of course, but, thanks to the admirable arrangements, it was not crowded nor made in the least uncomfortable by the pressure of those who were unprovided with tickets for seats. A very limited number of admissions to "standing-room only" seem to have been sold,—but no more than could be properly accommodated themselves, without incommoding anybody else. The audience was select, though large, and comprised a far larger proportion of professional and literary gentlemen than is usually seen at entertainments of any sort in our City.

While there is nothing in the reading to arouse noisy or demonstrative enthusiasm in an audience, there is everything to impress and delight such an audience as that assembled last evening. There are doubtless some persons living who have seen and heard Sir WALTER SCOTT, and they certainly must cherish the memory of that meeting as among the most memorable events of their lives. But it is not more noteworthy, nor will it be cherished longer or more pleasantly, than the occasion afforded last evening for the first time to so many of Mr. DICKENS' hearers. Mr. DICKENS is as great a genius in fiction as Sir WALTER SCOTT;—he has given as great delight to the world, and has moved far more deeply and touched more powerfully the deepest springs of emotion and affection in the human heart than even that great master of human nature and the English tongue; and he will take as high a place as he in the immortal literature of the richest language now spoken or written on the earth. To hear such a man read one of the sweetest and choicest of his own productions, will be an event in the life of any man worthy of remembrance, and it would be a tradition for his descendants if the happier fortune of our day did not bring it within the personal experience of more persons than ever read or heard of Sir WALTER SCOTT during his lifetime. It was clearly some such thought as this,—thoughts of the Author and his Works, as well as of the Reader and his immediate performance, that stirred the heart of last evening's audience, and prompted the hearty and prolonged applause which greeted Mr. DICKENS as he walked upon the stage, with rapid step, a calm and self-possessed air, as of one quite at home and, though a stranger, sure of a cordial welcome. Mr. DICKENS is twenty-five years older than when he visited us before. His appearance, of course, has changed correspondingly. He has not by any means the look of an old man, though his mustache and beard are thickly sprinkled with gray; his hair is thin and brushed forward over the crown of his head, and his general air and manner thoroughly indicate sound health and digestion, and a hale, hearty good sense and good humor. He acknowledged the applause which greeted his presence by a quiet bow, repeated once or twice as the applause continued, and then said that he was to have the pleasure of reading *A Christmas Carol*, in four parts—which he forthwith proceeded to do, announcing the title of the first part, "Marley's Ghost."

Mr. DICKENS' voice is not strong, nor penetrating in the elocutionist's sense of the word. It strikes one unaccustomed to it indeed at first as a little husky; but it is distinct and sympathetic, capable of a good deal of modulation, and easily heard in every part of a larger hall than that in which he read. There is in it apparently a slight approach to a lisp—something like that peculiarity which is so marked in the voice of REVERDY JOHNSON. Reading, indeed, is scarcely an appropriate term for his performance, which is rather a recitation, as he rarely refers to the printed page before him, and departs sometimes quite widely from its text. In the first pages of the Carol, which are merely descriptive, his "reading" was simply that and nothing more—distinguished only by admirable utterance and enunciation, and a most discriminating and effective emphasis. There was not the slightest affectation or effort at effect—very little gesticulation, and nothing to distinguish the performance from the ordinary reading of a gentleman in his parlor. But when he came to the introduction of characters and to dialogue, the reading changed to acting,—and Mr. DICKENS here showed a remarkable and peculiar power. Old Scrooge seemed present: every muscle of his face, and every tone of his harsh and domineering voice revealed his character. And the effect of this admirable acting was still more marked in some of the other characters. When, for example, Scrooge had growled out to his clerk, "You'll want all day to-morrow, I suppose," to-morrow being Christmas, and Bob Cratchit lisped out in his timid, trembling tones, "If it's quite convenient, Sir," the audience caught sight at once of the little, round-faced, deferential, simple-hearted clerk as if he had entered bodily; and they greeted him with a hearty round of applause,—the first with which they had interrupted the reading. And the imitation of Tiny Tim's small, shrill pipe—which was little more than a sickly squeak,—when he shouted out his little "*Hoo-ray*," or joined in the toast, "God bless us, every one,"—was equally perfect and effective. Mr. DICKENS makes the muscles of his face do their full duty in the work of imitation, so that the audience see as well as hear the characters that are brought before them. His presentation of the presiding Judge in the trial scene, *Bardell* vs. *Pickwick*, with his long, dull, heavy face—answering exactly to the dense stupidity of everything he said—was an admirable bit of caricature;—and his rehearsal of the speeches of Sargeant Buzfuz and Mr. Simpkin, were inimitably droll and kept the audience in a roar of laughter. But his recital of Mr. Winkle's evidence,—with his confused stutter, partly natural and partly the result of mental confusion, lack of self-confidence and general bewilderment, was perhaps the best of the whole, and certainly gave the audience a much more definite conception of that queer character than they ever had before.

In the pathetic passages, either of description or dialogue, Mr. DICKENS' manner and voice are exceedingly effective. Nothing could be more touching than his recital of Bob Cratchit's telling his wife of Tiny Tim's talk on the way home, when he said he "hoped the people saw him in the church, because he was a—a cripple, and it might be pleasant to them to remember, on a Christmas Day, who made lame beggars walk and blind men see;" and there were several passages of this sort to which, as read by Mr. DICKENS, it was impossible to listen without emotion, and, for very many present, quite impossible to listen without tears. The humorous descriptions, also, were especially telling. The Fezziwig ball,—was one—but only one—of the best. The audience kept up a half-suppressed laughter as the reader followed them through the delightful bewilderments of that famous dance,—where all the parties were "people not to be trifled with,—people who *would* dance, and had no notion of walking," and where "a positive light seemed to issue from Fezziwig's calves;" and it exploded into an outburst of laughing-applause when Fezziwig "cut so deftly that he seemed to *wink* with his legs,"—as Mr. DICKENS, for the purpose of enforcing the fact, actually did wink with his eyes. And all through these scenes Mr. DICKENS seems to enjoy their humor as if he had never heard of it before,—and as if it took him quite as much by surprise as it could take anybody else. His face relaxes into a smile, never marked enough to interfere in the least with the impersonation, but indicating and establishing a strong and hearty sympathy with his audience. We might cite many other instances of this that occurred during the reading, but the lateness of the hour at which we write forbids.

In his reading Mr. DICKENS makes free use of gesticulation,—and his gestures, never violent or forced, always explain and give force and distinctness to the sentiment. In descriptions, for example, he follows the action described with corresponding movement. He stirs the gravy, when telling how Mrs. Cratchit made it;—mashes the potatoes with something of Master Peter's "incredible vigor;"—dusts the hot plates as Martha did;—and makes a face of infinite wonderment and exultation when shouting, in the piping tones of the two young Cratchits, "There's SUCH a goose, Martha!" And when he describes the gradual approach of the transcendent pudding, he *sniffs* and pronounces the smell "like washing-day,"—sniffs again, and declares it like an eating-house,—again, and pronounces it a pastry cook's, with a laundress next door, and so takes us, with all our senses sympathetically alert, into the very presence of the pudding itself!

Mr. DICKENS fully proves in these readings the truth of what has often been said: that he is one of the best of living actors. The writer of this paragraph once saw him act in an amateur performance of BULWER's "Not So Bad As We Seem," and afterward in a farce of his own. In the former, which was "serious" business, he was good; but in the latter he was inimitable. He played in succession several characters—all comic, and among them his own *Sairey Gamp*—and we certainly have rarely, if ever, seen comic acting equal to it. It was easy, graceful, never overdone or overdrawn; and its effect was irresistible.

It is easy to see that very much of the effect produced upon an audience by Mr. DICKENS' reading is due to *what is read*, and that it is not wholly due to his manner of reading. But this also is his own legitimate triumph, and it is one of the felicities in the fortune of those who attend these entertainments that they can hear such marvelous and wonderful productions of genius read by their author. While it gratifies a natural and rational curiosity to see the men who have made themselves immortal by the instruction and delight they have given the world, it gives us also a clearer insight into the real nature of their creations and the real meaning of the lessons they have taught mankind. We have had, and still have, in New-York very many sources of intellectual and artistic amusement and delight; but we never have had, and we venture to say we never shall have, any entertainments more charming in themselves, or more full of genuine, legitimate and elevating pleasure than these readings of Mr. DICKENS.

Wallack's Theatre.

"Town and Country," the most fastidiously written of all the elder MORTON's comedies, was represented at this theatre, last evening, for the first time in five years. As acted at Wallack's, it runs daintily and pleasantly. But it requires an audience of people of leisure to enjoy the play. There is scarcely a morsel of excitement in it from beginning to end. Euphuism marks it throughout for a comedy of leisure. Euphuism, however, was the language of the stage when MORTON wrote. It was congenial to the hollow temper of the times—and is reflected in the plays of all the dramatists contemporary with the author of "Town and Country." The noble, green-country *Reuben*, who drops a heaven-born sentiment whenever he opens his mouth, and words fall therefrom; who pays his wild brother's debts, rescues a silly woman of fashion from peril to her honor, besides doing a number of other things to the credit and delight of his good old genius *Kit Cosey*, and the admiration of an attentive audience—is a character that fits into Mr. J. W. WALLACK's quiet elocution and easy moods. It is a nature with few ripples, and even these make no noise, but simply reflect more prominently the sunshine that it courses beneath. This is the view of the character to which Mr. WALLACK gives prominence by many a clever touch. Miss MORANT is to be praised for her dignified ways and elegant dresses as *Mrs. Glenroy*. *Mrs. Glenroy* has little else to do than act haughtily and costume richly. In the susceptible *Rosalie* Mrs. JENNINGS has been taught to bring out very perfectly some telling points, and for the clever rendering of the conceits of *Trot* and *Jackey Hawbhuck*, Mr. MARK SMITH and Mr. YOUNG were applauded. The comedy will be repeated on Wednesday. This evening "Maud's Perils" will be played.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Rising Star —$671,446 in Treasure.

The steamship *Rising Star*, from Aspinwall Nov. 29, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is her

SPECIE LIST:

Panama R. R. Co.	$9,434	Eugene Kelly & Co.	$97,306
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	66,323	Wells, Fargo & Co.	126,458
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	42,031	Lees & Waller	300,000
		Order	30,000
Total			$671,446

Affairs in the United States of Colombia, Chili, Peru and other South American Republics—Volcanic Eruption in Nicaragua.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, Dec. 1, 1867.

We are now in the midst of our celebration of Independence. All business has been suspended for the three past days, and the people have given themselves up to fun and rejoicing. Racing on little rats of horses through the streets, teazing lean and spiritless bulls, masquerading, dancing and a little fighting, are the staples of the happy freemen. I believe they talk of keeping the thing agoing for two or three days more; and then it will take a week for all hands to get sober.

The beautiful little sidewheel steamer of Messrs. HENRY SCHUBER & BROTHER, intended for the coast trade, was launched on the 28th. She was built in New-York and put up here. She is of 220 tons.

The *Suwanee* is at Panama and the *Marblehead* at Aspinwall. The *Shawmut* left Aspinwall for St. Thomas on the 29th.

I have but little to add to my last from Bogota. The Supreme Court, before which MOSQUERA was to have been tried for treason, has failed to come to time, he not having been summoned before it. Congress adjourned after having refused to entertain the proposition to impeach the acting President, SANTOS ACOSTA, on the 15th November.

Gen. MOSQUERA, it is said, will go from Santa Martha to Europe direct. Congress finally commuted his sentence of two years' imprisonment on the trivial charges I sent you in my last, to three years' banishment. He has issued a strong protest against the decision of Congress.

CHILI.

There is not a word of news from this Republic. Congress was still in session, and great dissatisfaction seemed to exist among all classes against the Government that the Republic should be left in such a miserable state of defence in the event of another attack from Spain.

PERU.

Business had almost entirely ceased in Callao and Lima, all parties awaiting the result of the revolution of CANSECO at Arequipa. President PRADO had completely denuded Lima of troops, and the roads in the vicinity are consequently not only filled with robbers, but the city itself, it is apprehended, may be attacked and sacked by them. The Intendente of Police called a meeting to induce private citizens to provide themselves with weapons from the Government magazines and act as a patrol, but met with no encouragement, as but few were willing to accept the *rôle* of Police guards. At Callao a guard to defend the city had been organized.

The army of President PRADO, commanded by himself and Gen. BUSTAMENTE, was still in the immediate vicinity of the City of Arequipa, inactive, the heavy guns not having yet come up. In the meantime the revolutionists are gaining force, and the besiegers are losing. It is doubtful if Arequipa can be taken by PRADO; and if he fails there, his Presidential days are numbered, as the whole country is waiting only for such a misfortune to declare in favor of CANSECO. Various risings are daily taking place both in the south and in the north, with, in some cases, successful results; and were it not for the personal popularity of Gen. LA PUERTA, the substitute of PRADO in his absence, Lima itself would shut her gates against President PRADO.

ECUADOR.

BUSTAMENTE, Minister of State, having been accused and condemned for his arbitrary imprisonment of members of Congress, all the Ministers resigned, and their resignations were accepted by President CARRION. On the same day Congress strongly censured the President for his action in the premises, and he was accused in violent language of incapability and corruption. Having been unable to form a new Ministry, and the public feeling being against him, the President resigned, and the Vice-President, Señor P. J. DE ARTELA, was installed in his place. A new election was ordered for the 15th of December.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

News from Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua is up to the 20th of last month. From Costa Rica to the 27th. All the States are quiet and prosperous.

Nicaragua is having a sensation in the shape of volcanic eruptions between the port of Realejo and the interior City of Leon. A gentleman who came down on the steamer gives the *Star* the following account of it:

> "In Nicaragua one of those not very uncommon phenomena in Central America has presented itself to rouse the superstitious fears of the ignorant and excite the interest of the more intelligent of the inhabitants of the City of Leon. On the afternoon of the 14th inst., as nearly as I can learn, the people in that city were startled by the sudden and almost simultaneous breaking out of a number of volcanic rents on the Western or Pacific slope, near the base of the long extinct twin volcano of Rota, the middle one of the chain of volcanic cones which follow each other in close succession from the northern extremity of the Lake of Managua to the Volcan el Viejo, the most prominent of either, and a landmark for strangers desiring to enter the port of Realejo. The first intimation of the eruption to the inhabitants of Leon, only ten miles distant in a direct line from the scene of the eruption, was a low rumbling sound like distant thunder, shortly followed by quick sharp and continuous reports, resembling the roar of a not far distant battery of heavy artillery; these reports, and subsequent ones, were distinctly audible, on clear nights, at the port of Corinto. On the night of the 14th ult., as soon as darkness followed the day, there was revealed a sight which but few people in Central America or elsewhere, ever witnessed. Two large volcanic fires, with several smaller ones scattered about on the plain, shed their lights on the surrounding country and even lit up with a warm glow the towers of the cathedral in the plaza of Leon. Thus far the eruptive matter consists only of large masses of molten lava, scoria and ashes, unaccompanied by any lava stream. The latest information states that a cone of about twenty feet of elevation had been formed round the principal orifice, but whether caused by upheval or by the deposition of scoria and ashes, was not stated."

Costa Rica is quiet, the recent attempt at revolution having failed.

LECTURE ON ASIA MINOR.—The Association for the Advancement of Science and Art held its annual meeting last evening at the Cooper Institute. After the transaction of some routine business, Mr. ISRAEL S. DIEHL, a corresponding member, read an interesting paper, the subject of which was "Asia Minor." He rehearsed graphically the incidents that befel him in a recent journey to Asia Minor, *via* Constantinople, reserving for special mention his experiences in Angora, Turkey, from which place he brought many interesting specimens of minerals, flowers, wool, &c., some of which were shown to the audience. He took occasion to speak severely of the gross and willful misrepresentations made recently by a New-York paper with reference to the value of the wool taken from the noted Angora sheep. This article is worth from $1 50 to $2 per pound, and as high as $8 has been paid for it for fancy purposes. Vast quantities of it are imported by England every year.

RETURN OF FENIANS FROM ENGLAND.—As the steamship *Hecla* was about to leave Queenstown for this port, two weeks ago, two Government detective went on board, having with them PATRICK DOYLE, one of the "deliverers of Ireland," who went thither with the *Erin's Hope*. Mr. DOYLE was in irons when he went on board, but as the officers were about to leave they released him, and he came here as a cabin passenger. He was evidently much worn. During the passage his deportment was quiet. No demonstration whatever was made here upon his arrival. Col. KELLY, rescued in Manchester, was a passenger by the *Minnesota*, and arrived here Monday.

ANOTHER GRANT CLUB.—The citizens of the First Assembly District met at No. 78 Hudson-street, last evening, and organized a Grant Campaign Club, subject to the decision of the National Convention of 1868. N. LEWIS, Esq., was elected President; John Mois, Esq., and James F. Horan, Vice-Presidents; S. M. Lecompte, Treasurer; Thos. McCabe, Recording, and J. W. Heape, Corresponding Secretary. The meeting was addressed by several citizens of the district, and great enthusiasm characterized the proceedings.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon MARY LAWRITS, residing at No. 220 Broome-street, attempted suicide by throwing herself from one of the Hoboken ferry-boats lying at the foot of Christopher-street, North River. She was rescued by Officer ROCKWELL, of the Ninth Precinct, aided by some bystanders, and taken to the Ninth Precinct Station-house, where she was properly cared for. The cause inciting to self-destruction is not stated.

CHURCH FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—The New-England Church, West Forty-first-street near Sixth-avenue, opens to-night with an attractive fair and festival, which will continue till Thursday evening.

THE PIANOS.

Conclusive Proof of the Highest Award to Chickering & Sons.

The following letters have just been received from Paris by Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS, which clearly and very plainly prove that the Gold Medals at the Paris Exhibition were *all alike* and of *equal value*, and that the Cross of the "Legion of Honor" *was* awarded by a higher power than the juries viz.: by the *Emperor*, as a "superior award" over medals, for the *superior merit* of the Chickering Pianos:

Copy of a letter from Mons. FETIS, Member and Reporter of the Jury of the Tenth Class of the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867:

[Translation.]

BRUSSELS, Nov. 19, 1867.

Mr. Chickering:

SIR: I cannot refuse to declare, as member of the Jury of the Tenth Class, that which is undeniably established by the *Moniteur* of 2d July, 1867, viz.:

That there is only one single class of Gold Medals for the exhibitors; that the Decoration of the Legion of Honor constitutes a recompense of a superior order, and that it has been accorded to you by the Emperor for the merit of your instruments.

Accept my salutation.

(Signed,) FETIS.
Member of the Jury of the Tenth Class of the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867.

Copy of letters from AMBROISE THOMAS and F. A. GAVAERT, members of the Jury:

Gentlemen:

I must tell you that whatever may be the order in which the names have been inscribed in each kind of recompense awarded in the Tenth Class, the Gold Medal—to speak of this one—is the *First Medal*. There are not two classes of Gold Medals.

Receive my salutations.

(Signed,) AMBROISE THOMAS.

I am completely of the opinion of my *confrere*, THOMAS.

(Signed,) F. A. GAVAERT.

[*Boston Post.*

A Splendid Sight.

Those glittering, sparkling gems of wealth, the Gettysburgh Diamonds, can be seen any day in the window at JOHN N. GENIN'S store, No. 513 Broadway. The chance is afforded only once in a lifetime. Invest only $1 to build a National Home for our Disabled Soldiers. GETTYSBURGH ASYLUM,
—*Advertisement.* No. 546 Broadway.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Do not let your prejudice stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums, gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Thirty-five cents a bottle. Offices No. 215 Fulton-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England. Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, when allowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a direct influence to the affected parts; the soothing effect to the mucous lining of the windpipe allays pulmonary irritation and gives relief in Coughs, Colds and the various Throat Affections to which public speakers and singers are liable.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867. STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

All Ladies and Gentlemen, young and old, desirous of having their hair look beautiful during the holidays, should get a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. It quiets the nervous action of the overtaxed brain, restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out at once, and keeps the head clean. Sold by all druggists, hair-dressers, fancy goods dealers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.—Twenty-five cents per box, by all druggists.

A Dead Man.

A man got hurt the other day,
He blubbered long with pain,
Relief, he cried, Relief I say,
But died with Wolcott on the brain.

This man from Maiden-lane so faint
With inflammation high,
Forgot to use the Doctor's Paint,
So the people let him die.

Any person who has any doubt can at no expense try DR. WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT, at No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York; No. 24 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; No. 36 Winter-st., Boston, and have any pain in the body or on the surface removed in three minutes. It will break up the hottest fever in ten minutes. It reduces inflammation 100 times faster than ice, is harmless as water, and leaves no stain. Ten Bottles of Pain Paint are sold where one Box of Pills, Plasters, Turpentine Liniments or any of the worn-out nostrums are called for. PAIN PAINT takes the lead. The folks endorse it.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.

The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

One Hundred Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, of six popular makers, at great bargains for cash, or small monthly installments. For rent, and rent-money applied, if purchased. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway.

H. WATERS & CO.

At Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway, Elegant Wedding and Visiting Cards and Paris Note Paper for the holidays.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

BIRTHS.

THOMSON.—At No. 186 West 33d-st., on Monday, Dec. 9, Mrs. JAMES B. THOMSON of a daughter.

DIED.

BERTHOLF.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 9, suddenly, EMMA R., youngest daughter of John B. and Jane Bertholf, aged 20 years and 11 months.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

BEACH.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, Dec. 8, of typhoid fever, EDWARD ALDEN, elder son of Edward P. and Elizabeth A. Beach, aged 14 years, 2 months and 9 days.

BROWN.—At Newburgh, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 7, JOHN WOODARD BROWN, aged 50 years.

His remains will be brought to this City on Wednesday, the 11th inst. The funeral services will be held at the Hanson-place M. E. Church, Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock that day. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

COCK.—On the 7th inst., at Westbury, L. I., in the 74th year of her age, RACHEL COCK, daughter of the late Andrew Cock, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Friends' Meeting-house, at Westbury, on Fourth Day morning, the 11th inst., without further notice. Railroad cars leave Hunter's Point at 9½ A. M.

CROWELL.—On Monday, Dec. 2, at Augusta, Ga., Dr. N. SAVAGE CROWELL, of Bluffton, S. C., formerly of the U. S. Army.

FILOR.—On Sunday, Dec. 8, after a long and painful illness, JAMES FILOR, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 6 West 39th-st., on Wednesday morning at 10½ o'clock.

HAVILAND.—On Monday, Dec. 9, after a lingering illness, JOSEPH S. HAVILAND, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 232 East 38th-st., on Wednesday at 1 o'clock P. M.

McDOUGALL.—In New-York, on Sunday, Dec. 8, after a short illness, of inflammation of the lungs, MATILDA, the wife of Hugh McDougall, aged 38 years.

Funeral this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 10, at 1 o'clock.

ROACH.—At Williamsburgh, L. I., on Sunday, Dec. 8, of uremic convulsions, LEWIS S., remaining son of Thomas B. and Ellen Roach, aged 7 years, 9 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 34 South 10th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

STEWART.—At Yonkers, on Sunday, Dec. 8, DAVID STEWART, Sr., in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, at Yonkers, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SARJEANT.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 8, in Brooklyn, THOMAS SARJEANT, in his 74th year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his son, on Clinton-av., near Gates-av., this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 10, at 2 P. M.

SMITH.—On Monday, Dec. 9, of diphtheria, HARRY TOWNSEND, youngest son of George W. and Elizabeth L. Smith, aged 4 years.

Funeral on Wednesday next at 10 A. M., from No. 109 West 23d-st. The remains will be taken to Kingsbridge for interment.

SCHOONMAKER.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 6, HENRY BARNARD SCHOONMAKER, son of Marius Schoonmaker, aged 23 years.

WILSON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 6, Mrs. ELEANOR WILSON, in the 89th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the deceased and her family are invited without further notice to attend the funeral at her late residence, in Elizabeth, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

WHEELER.—At Dover, N. H., on Tuesday, Dec. 3, JAMES F., youngest son of Dr. James and Anna F. Wheeler, aged 2 years, 1 month and 13 days, grandson of Eli French, Esq., of this City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS.

Do not forget the
AUCTION SALE
OF
VALUABLE CLAY
and other property. And exhibition of
BRICK, PIPE, TILE AND DITCHING MACHINES,
BY
CROSSMAN BROTHERS,
at Woodbridge, N. J.
TO-MORROW, DEC. 11,
AND
THURSDAY, DEC. 12.
For particulars, see
ADVERTISEMENT
in another column.
The steamer
MAGENTA
leaves the foot of Barclay-st. each day at 9 A. M.
Refreshments provided on board.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the close of 1865, or to the present time; also, a file of the New-York *Herald* from Jan. 1, 1861, to the close of 1865, or to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,673 New-York Post-office.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

BAY RUM—FOR SALE BY TAFT & TYLER, Drug Importers, No. 14 Cedar-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GREAT ANNOUNCEMENT!
A NEW STORY
BY
EMERSON BENNETT
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Will be commenced THIS WEEK in the
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
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NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
(THE GREATEST STORY AND SKETCH PAPER
IN THE UNITED STATES.)

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

Ready on THURSDAY NEXT, an entirely ORIGINAL
STORY by
EMERSON BENNETT,
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Entitled
SOL SLOCUM;
SOL SLOCUM;
SOL SLOCUM;
SOL SLOCUM;
SOL SLOCUM;
OR, THE
MAID OF THE JUNIATA!

The story is replete with scenes and incidents which cause the blood of the reader to leap with electric force, and constantly alternating between joy and sorrow, tears and laughter, indignation and admiration, he suffers and rejoices with the characters, absolutely seeming to act with them, so intensely is he interested—so deeply is he spell-bound. The story never flags from the beginning to the end, and the love portions of it are especially beautiful, and such as to enlist the sympathies of every lady reader. This great story is commenced in No. 6 of THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY, ready on THURSDAY NEXT, and those who desire to read it should immediately send in their orders. Once more we say, Buy the

NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
AND READ
SOL SLOCUM,
BY
EMERSON BENNETT.
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EMERSON BENNETT.
EMERSON BENNETT.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

545 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the Winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this great national work are ample. The United States grants its six per cent. bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large, if not to the full, extent of its claim in services. These bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own first mortgage bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the bondholders, and deliver the bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is one hundred millions dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER CO., Bankers, 69 Broadway,
and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.
Nov. 23, 1867.

DIAMOND FINGER RINGS of all descriptions, high-priced, medium and low-priced, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES, Pearl, Garnet, Carbuncles, Etruscan, Coral, Stone, Cameo and Pearl, Silver, &c., &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS. New styles, Two, Three, Four, Five Six, Eight, Ten to Fifty Dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS. New styles of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

TWO PATHS IN WOMANHOOD—WITH engraved illustrations. For the effects, see ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY 1868. Now ready. 25 cents. Sent by return post by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST CHANCE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, devotes his attention exclusively to the cure of Consumption and the diseases which lead to it, or are usually complicated with it—such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c. He has been engaged in this line of duty for more than 35 years, and on account of this long experience and the undivided attention he has given to the subject, he is probably better acquainted with all the phases and peculiarities of pulmonary disease than any other man in the United States. Accordingly, the cures effected by him appear in some cases to be almost incredible. He uses but three medicines, but these are adapted to every possible case, and sometimes one of them alone is sufficient. Dr. Schenck's principal remedy—the Pulmonic Syrup—has been before the public for many years, with increasing reputation, founded on its unexampled success as a remedial agent. Dr. Schenck himself was cured by this medicine, though he was apparently in a dying condition, and his physician and friends had abandoned all hope of his recovery. Many others have since been restored, and some of them from a condition equally hopeless. When the stomach or liver is affected, which is often the case with consumptives, the Seaweed Tonic or Mandrake Pills must be used in connection with the Pulmonic Syrup. The Tonic strengthens the appetite of the patient, and invigorates his general system; and if the liver is diseased, obstructed, or torpid, the Mandrake Pills are required to bring that important organ to a healthy condition, which is absolutely necessary to effect the cure of Consumption. The directions which accompany each medicine point out which of the remedies is to be used, and in what cases all of them are required.

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We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

ON AND AFTER THE 5TH INST., TRUSTEES' Common Certificates will be received at the above named office for conversion into the Common Capital Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company. Persons offering such certificates are requested to furnish schedules stating name, residence, amount of certificates, and number of certificates of stock required in exchange.

On and after the 9th inst., interest in cash at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from Jan. 1 to Dec 1 1867, will be paid, at this office, on Trustees' Preferred Certificates, when surrendered for conversion into Preferred Capital Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company. Schedules are requested to be furnished in like manner as with the Common Certificates. Blank schedules can be had on application at this office.

By order of the Ex. and Financial Committee.
EDSON D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1867—2 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Inspectors of Election for Directors of this Company, having been served with injunctions by the Courts, prohibiting them from holding such election, they have accordingly postponed the said election until MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M., at the Company's office.
FREDERICK BILLINGS,
ISAAC TAYLOR,
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, } Inspectors.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
EASTERN DIVISION, Office No. 424 Walnut-st.,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1867.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, due Dec. 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking-house of
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York,
On and after that date.
WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors held at the office of the Company, on Monday, Dec. 9, 1867, Mr. WILLIAM B. BUCKHOUT was elected VICE-PRESIDENT, and Mr. NATHAN HARPER appointed ASSISTANT SECRETARY of the Company.
FRANK W. BALLARD,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT preparatory to the election for directors, Dec. 16, 1867, the transfer books of this Company will be closed WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopened TUESDAY, 17th inst., at 10 A. M.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Dec. 5, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Tennessee, falling due on the 1st day of January, 1868, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

FINANCIAL.

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NEW-YORK, Dec. 9—3 P. M.

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Registered '81	107½	108	10-40 Cou.	101⅛	101¼
Coupon, 1881	112½	112¾	Gold	136⅝	136⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	104⅝	104¾	June 7.30	104⅞	105
5-20 Coupon, '62	107⅞	108	July 7.30	104⅞	105
5-20 Coupon, '64	104⅝	105	Dec., comp'ds '64	119⅛	119½
5-20 Coupon, '65	105⅝	105⅞	May, comp'ds '65	117⅛	117¾
5-20C. '65Jan&Jly	107⅛	107¼	Aug., comp'ds '65	116⅛	116½
5-20 Coupon, '67	107⅛	108	Sept., comp'ds '65	115⅝	116
10-40 Reg	100⅞	100⅞	Oct., comp'ds '65	115⅜	115⅞

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And execute orders for purchase and sale of
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UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS OF
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
DUE JAN. 1, 1868,
Will be paid on and after that date,
IN GOLD COIN,
Free of Government Tax,
At the Company's Office,
No. 20 Nassau-st.,
New-York.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 5, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7-30 Coupons, due Dec. 15, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at its office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 16th day of December, 1867; the polls to be opened at noon, and to continue open for two hours.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.
DEC. 6, 1867.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 16.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½,) free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, and the semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, on the Third Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after THURSDAY, 16th day of January, 1868, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Jan. 17, 1867.
By order of the Board,
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY CO.,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE Railway Company have declared a dividend on the Preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year 1867, of seven per cent., payable, less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the Preferred stock will close on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., and reopen on the 7th of January, 1868. By order of the Board,
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the Company (free of Government tax) has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer-books will be closed from and after 3 o'clock P. M. Dec. 17 until and including Jan. 2, 1868.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of December next. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 2, and reopen Dec. 11.
HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RR.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1867.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER cent., less Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock, payable on the 31st of December, 1867, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., to the holders of same as registered at closing of books. The transfer books will close on the 14th proximo, and reopen for transfers on the 2d of January, 1868.
C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

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NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, ALLOWED on deposits from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT,
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
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FOR ALL PARTS OF EUROPE
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Elegant leather goods from the Paris Exposition. Traveling, toilet and shopping bags; glove-boxes, dressing cases, &c., suitable for bridal and holiday presents, wholesale and retail. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 1 Wall-st., corner of Broadway, and No. 700 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, $35 TO $40—BELLS, $1 TO $3.—Several second-hand carriages; 500 new carriages at great bargains; 1,000 sets of harness. At CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, Nos. 636 and 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

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A NEWLY FURNISHED THREE-story high-stoop house in 31st-st., near 4th-av., for sale or to let furnished or unfurnished; price $20,500 furnished; immediate possession and easy terms.
GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 feet 8 inches in front; in good order; private key to Park. For particulars and permits apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 5th-av., corner of 13th-st.; lot 66x100; a desirable location for business purposes. Apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE MUST and will be sold cheap for cash; immediate possession; location beautiful. Inquire on premises, corner 14th-st. and 2d-av.
JOHN GLASS.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM OF 50 ACRES, on Raritan River, New-Jersey, one mile from depot at Bound Brook, with large dwelling, piazza on two sides, detached kitchen, new barn, and all necessary out-buildings; variety of fruit; the place is in perfect order, location healthy and desirable, being only 1¼ hours from New-York; the stock, utensils, &c., can be had if desired. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, 14 Pine-st.

$20,000 FOR THE CHEAPEST FARM, of 200 acres, known in the State of New-Jersey; it has on it a good house of 14 rooms, two barns, (one extra good one;) all kinds of choice grafted fruit, berries, &c.; beautifully situated; twenty minutes from depot in Rahway, N. J. Other farms for sale, and houses and lots in town. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

$2,000,000.—REAL ESTATE FOR sale in the State of New-Jersey; farms of all sizes, qualities and price; fine farms in the vicinity of Rahway, and a large variety of houses and lots in the City of Rahway. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR LAND within 25 miles of New-York City, the nicest fitted up billiard room of the size in New-York, with four marble-bed tables, now opening. Address M. JONES, No. 407 Grand-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES IN TIMES BUILDINGS.

The stores, basements, sub-basements and vaults on Park-row and Nassau-st., now occupied as a restaurant, bar, billiard rooms, &c., will be let from May 1, 1868.

The offices now occupied by the Surrogate on the second floor will be divided to suit applicants. They are the most desirable of any in New-York, having three fronts, viz: Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.; or they will be rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET.—The front building No. 680 Broadway, being three stories, sixty feet deep, and a basement 130 feet deep, extending back to an alley, will be let separately or together; alterations may be made to suit tenants; possession next May. Apply to O. JENKINS, on the premises, in the East River National Bank.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE EXTRA-sized brown-stone house No. 23 East 22d-st.; house 34½ feet wide, elegantly furnished, and replete with modern conveniences; will be rented to a strictly private family only. For further particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, with furniture, situated in East 40th-st., near 5th-av. For particulars and permits apply to
ABNER L. ELY, NO. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 47 Lafayette-place, to a private family only; possession immediately. Apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE fine offices now occupied by the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, first floor No. 7 Broadway; rent moderate.

TO LEASE.—BROADWAY LOT, EAST SIDE, eighty-seven feet north of Canal-st. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS ON ONE FLOOR OF the second-story, house No. 93 Henry-st. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 20 Hudson-terrace, Hoboken. Apply at No. 76 Barclay-st., New-York.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR SPLENDIDLY lighted lofts. Inquire of J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

FURNISHED OFFICE TO RENT—$30 per month, up to May 1, 1868. Apply to DEXTER, No. 9 Broad-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, FIRST-class, three or four story, with all the improvements; must be in a good location and in perfect order; one near the City Hall preferred. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, no children; a parlor and bedroom and one large room on second or third floor; must have plenty of closet-room, sunny exposure and unexceptionable table; will pay from $40 to $50 per week, according to the accommodations. Address, with reference, Box No. 5,338 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AND QUIET FAMILY for the Winter, a suite of three or four neatly-furnished rooms with a private family, in upper part of New-York; must have conveniences for light housekeeping, and not be above second floor. Address, with full particulars and terms, CHAS. H. SMITH, Post-office Box No. 5,744.

A LARGE ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, handsomely furnished, with small room attached, hot and cold water, southern exposure; also, one large room on third floor, to let, with board, at No. 52 West 15th-st.

TO LET—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, A comfortable front parlor and bedroom; also, a pleasant room for families or single gentlemen, at No. 119 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place; reference required.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT PARLOR and bedroom and other desirable rooms to let, with first-class board, at No. 163 East 17th-st., corner of Stuyvesant Park. Prices moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO a gentleman and wife one or two nicely-furnished rooms, with board; terms reasonable to permanent parties. Apply at No. 455 West 22d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 23D-ST.—ELEGANT rooms, en suite, first floor; all modern conveniences; private table, or without board if desired. Address Post-office Box No. 5,468.

ALL WANTING FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board and private table, in first-class locations, should apply immediately to
DUNKIN & CO., No. 956 Broadway, near 23d-st.

BOARD WANTED—PARTIAL OR FULL, with good sized room, fire, &c., between 4th and 6th avs. and below 35th-st., by a young gentleman. Address, stating particulars, A. F. C., Box No. 649 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family; breakfast and tea, with room; home comforts desirable; references if required. Address H., Box No. 163 *Times* Office, giving location and terms.

FIFTH-AV., (NO. 76,) NEAR DELMONICO'S—Parlor floor, handsomely furnished, with bathroom attached, to let with or without board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

A FAMILY OF FIVE PERSONS WANT a second floor, with board, above 50th-st. and below 79th-st.; Lexington-av. preferred. Address HOME, No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 4. Reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, a large room on second floor, at $18 per week for two. No. 260 West 11th-st., formerly No. 54 Hammond-st.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST., MURRAY HILL—A second floor handsomely furnished, and newly papered and painted, with board; private table if desired. Also, single rooms.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av., a nicely-furnished front room, second floor, to let, to a gentleman only, without meals, or breakfast if desired.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, without board, single and en suite, on third and fourth floors, front.

NO. 30 WEST 16TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms with board, first and second floors.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR THREE adults and servant, with furnished rooms. Address ALEXANDER, No. 82 Beaver-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO one or two single gentlemen at No. 222 Clinton-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and firm of DURANT & EARLE, for the transaction of a general commission business, at No. 29 Broad-st., New-York.
(Signed) T. F. DURANT.
DEC. 9, 1867. WM. M. EARLE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of WEEKS & ABBOTT, masons and builders, of the City of New-York, is hereby dissolved on the part of R. A. ABBOTT, he withdrawing from and after this date.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1867. R. A. ABBOTT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PHYSICIANS.—BEING CALLED AWAY for a short time from a nice and well-established practice, I would offer an interest therein to a junior member of the profession—for a year or longer—for a moderate consideration. To one desirous of entering immediately into active practice, this offers a good opportunity; for besides the use of room and office, with board, that of horse and carriage with servant may be had during the absence of the advertiser. Address G. E. B., care of L. W. Froelick, No. 525 3d-av.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A LIGHT AND good paying business; small capital required. Address O. B., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

A NEW AND IMPROVED METHOD OF inserting Artificial Teeth on fine gold or platina. Lighter, stronger, cheaper, and better than any other style. Gold sets, $40; Platina, $30; other styles much lower. Call and examine specimens. Extracting without pain. Dr. WAIT, No. 261 4th-av., near 21st-st.

DRY GOODS.

RICH HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
POINT APPLIQUE AND POINT SETS,
SHAWLS,
FLOUNCINGS,
BARBES,
COIFFURES, and
HANDKERCHIEFS,
BLACK THREAD LACE POINTES,
MOIRE ANTIQUES, SATINS, AND SILKS,
GENUINE ASTRACHAN AND SEAL-SKIN SETS,
RICHLY-CARVED IVORY HANDLE
UMBRELLAS,
LACE, EMBROIDERED, INITIAL, HEMMED
AND COLORED-BORDERED LAWN AND
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
CASHMERE ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
LYONS CLOAKING AND DRESS VELVETS,
SCARFS, TIES, CRAVATS,
EMBROIDERED SHIRT-FRONTS,
CHEILLEY'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
&c., &c., &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-STREET.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
LARGE ADDITIONS WILL BE MADE
ON MONDAY, DEC. 9,
To our POPULAR STOCK of
DRESS PATTERNS
IN
EMBROIDERED FRENCH POPLINS,
ENGLISH POPLINS,
MOHAIRS, WINCEYS,
PLAIDS, ALPACAS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CALICOES, &c.
N. B.—The above goods are placed on a separate counter for the convenience of customers.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-STREET.

INDIA CAMELS'
HAIR SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE,
In every variety of centres.
ALSO,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
INDIA SCARFS.
STRIPED INDIA LONG SHAWLS,
From $40 and upward.
FINE LINE CALCUTTA SHAWLS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-STREET.

BLACK SILKS AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 9,
50 pieces FINE DRAP DE FRANCE,
At $2 75 PER YARD, (usual price $3 50.)
50 pieces EXTRA QUALITY DRAP DE FRANCE,
$3 PER YARD, (formerly $4.)
75 pieces 32-inch DRAP DE FRANCE,
FROM $2 50 TO $3 PER YARD, (usual price $3 50 and $4.)
ALSO,
A FINE LINE OF
"BONNET" EXTRA RICH
FAILLES AND CACHMIR DE SOIES,
SUITABLE FOR
DRESSES AND WALKING SUITS.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE
OF
FANCY DRESS SILKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 9,
AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES,
Viz: BROCHE FAILLES,
$1 50 per yard, (formerly $2 75.)
26-inch TAFFETAS BROCHE,
$2 50 per yard, (formerly $4.)
28-inch BLACK and WHITE STRIPED TAFFETAS,
At $2 per yard, (formerly sold $3 50.)
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering
THE BALANCE OF STOCK
AT
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
Consisting of
SILK, MERINO and LAMBS' WOOL
UNDERGARMENTS,
HOSIERY of all kinds,
LINEN COLLARS, CUFFS, SHIRT FRONTS,
GLOVES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
CRAVATS, FANCY SCARFS, TIES, SUSPENDERS,
UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S
PRESENTS.
ELEGANT
ASTRACHAN FUR
AND
SEAL-SKIN SETS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, TO
CLOSE THE SEASON.
PLAIN AND RICHLY TRIMMED
VELVET CLOAKS.
VELOUR,
CHINCHILLA,
BEAVER and
CLOTH CLOAKS,
IN ALL THE LATEST PARIS SHAPES.
ALSO,
FANCY BREAKFAST AND BRETONNE JACKETS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
OPERA, RECEPTION AND CARRIAGE
GARMENTS,
IN EXQUISITE DESIGNS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES,
TO
CLOSE BALANCE OF STOCK.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
RICHLY EMBROIDERED NEEDLEWORK
PIANO-COVERS.
ELEGANT TAPESTRY TABLE-COVERS.
THE FINEST STOCK OF
TAMBOUR AND APPLIQUE LACE
CURTAINS
To be found in the City.
ALSO,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS AND
VESTIBULE LACES.
EMBOSSED, PRINTED AND EMBROIDERED
PIANO AND TABLE CLOTHS.
METAL, BLACK WALNUT AND GILT
CORNICES, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

GIFTS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
CASHMERE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS,
FANCY VELOUR CARRIAGE SHAWLS,
$15 each, (formerly $28.)
BERLIN
REVERSIBLE SQUARE SHAWLS,
$9 each, (formerly $17.)
BERLIN LONG SHAWLS,
$9 each, (formerly $18.)
ALSO,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
WOOL SHAWLS,
LAP RUGS,
&c., &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

GREATEST BARGAINS
OFFERED THIS SEASON.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin, will commence on MONDAY to close out their
Wholesale Stock of
Rich Silks and Dress Goods
At Retail.
Most of these goods were purchased at the late LARGE PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES, which enables them to sell these goods at about
50 Cents on the Dollar
of cost of importation. Also,
THE BEST KID GLOVES,
of a celebrated Paris make, in all colors, for Ladies and Gentlemen, at $1 per pair, or $12 per dozen, ever sold in New-York. Also,
THE GREATEST VARIETY OF
Rich Shawls, Lyons' Mantilla
Velvets and Cloakings.
ALSO,
5,000 DRESSES
OF
MERINOES, POPLINS, PRINTS,
and other DRESS GOODS, put up in PATTERNS, for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
and placed on separate counters for convenience of customers.

EDWARD A. MORRISON,
NOS. 827 AND 829 BROADWAY,
NEAR 13TH-ST.
BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.
ALSO,
CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
DRESSES, SACKS AND OVERCOATS,
INFANTS' BASKETS AND UNDERWEAR,
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
AND
BUTTONS,
JET BELTS AND SASHES.
An invoice of fine Paris Belts, which we offer below cost of importation.
FANS,
FRENCH JEWELRY
AND
FLOWERS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A full assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS'
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SASH RIBBONS AND FANCY TIES.
ALSO,
NOVELTIES FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
The above we offer at low prices.
EDWARD A. MORRISON,
Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway.

834—JAPANESE.
Just arrived, rich and beautiful Goods in great variety, for the HOLIDAYS, at the new JAPANESE STORE,
834 BROADWAY.
PRICES LOW.

GOODS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.
Infant's Wardrobes, children's Cloaks and Suits, Cloth Sacks, Blouses, Gabrielle Dresses, &c., &c.,
Ready made and made to order.
Slips, Aprons, Waists, Blankets, Bibs, Shoes, Corsets, Spencers, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c.
At F. DE PERCEVAL'S.
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

DRY GOODS.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
NEW CARPETINGS
IN VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AXMINSTERS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, AND STAIR CARPETINGS,
OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, FIXTURES, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
NEW UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
PARIS TAPESTRIES, BROCATELS, SATINS
and SATIN DAMASKS, TERRIES, PLUSHES, REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS,
FURNITURE CHINTZES and
FURNITURE LINENS,
CORDS, GIMPS,
BANDS and
TASSELS.
LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES,
DRAPERIES, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES
AND FIXTURES.
RELIABLE UPHOLSTERERS
To attend to fitting up
HOTELS, STEAMBOATS AND PRIVATE
RESIDENCES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
INCLUDING ALL NEWEST PARIS DESIGNS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSETS,
CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
UNDER-GARMENTS.
CLOAKS, SACQUES and BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

AT PRICES REDUCED BELOW COST
OF IMPORTATION.
RICH PARIS SILKS,
BLACK, COLORED AND FANCY SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUE, VELVETS, SATINS AND
SATINS EUGENIE, EMBROIDERED
ROBES, AND ROBES IMPERIAL,
ALL OF THE
NEWEST DESIGNS,
JUST OPENED.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,
MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, EPINGLINES.
PLAIDS, IN MERINO AND CLOTH,
A LARGE VARIETY
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED CASHMERES,
WILL BE OFFERED
AT RETAIL,
MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, Dec. 9.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT PRICES REDUCED BELOW
COST OF IMPORTATION,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOAKINGS,
LYONS SILK VELVETS, VELVETEENS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TWEEDS, &c.
A VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, BARBES,
COIFFURES, VAILS, SETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.,
BELOW THE GOLD COST.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.
500 HEAVY BALMORAL SKIRTS
at $2 50, cost $6 to import.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED
FROM AUCTION,
a splendid line of BLACK DRESS GOODS, in most desirable fabrics, from $3 75 to $8 per dress.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

ASTRAKHAN, ALASKA AND BEAVER CLOAKINGS.
Several new styles. Also, a fine assortment of SACKS, SHAWLS and BONNETS, at prices to suit the times. Call and see them.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A splendid stock of DELAINES and MOHAIR DRESS GOODS at $2, $3, $4 and $5 per dress; in the finer fabrics, from $6 to $10; all real bargains. Also, ASTRAKHAN, ALASKA and CRAPE COLLARS and MUFFS, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

AT JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE.
A full line of BLACK EMPRESS CLOTHS at 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75. THESE GOODS ARE OFFERED BELOW GOLD COST. N. B.—A line of VELVETEENS at $2 50 per yard, cost $3 to import.
No. 551 Broadway.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
READY TO-DAY FROM AUCTION.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTED LINES OF RIBBONS, SILKS, SATINS, SILK VELVETS, REAL LACES,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS and FRINGES, FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES offered these five years.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
YANKEE NOTION DEPARTMENT
AT NEARLY HALF PRICE.
Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Albums, Portfolios, Card, Leather Fancy Cases, Morocco Satchels and Bags, Jewelry, Hair Bands, Wax Dolls, &c., an almost endless variety.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
All the fashionable shapes in FELT, BEAVER, VELVET and STRAW HATS and BONNETS, from 50. to $1 50 cheaper than last week.
Also, a line of youth's felt hats, 25c., 50c. and 75c. each, about half price.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
MILLINERS SUPPLIED WITH CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES,
FOR CASH ONLY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
LINEN DAMASKS, DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, in new and elegant designs and extra quality; HUCKABUCK TOWELS AND TOWELING, SHEETING, PILLOW AND SHIRTING LINENS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COLORED AND WHITE FLANNELS, &c.,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.
Velvets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries; French woven and hand-made Corsets, $1 25; the best $1 25 Kid Gloves. Also, the celebrated seamless Gloves, and Mme. Jouvin's opera kids, $1, in new shades. Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, at ELGER'S,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE PURCHASING AT AUCTION
and from every other source where
IMMEDIATE CASH
WILL COMMAND LOW PRICES,
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, GENTLEMEN'S, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING MATERIALS IN EVERY VARIETY,
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, CASSIMERES, &c., &c.,
which they will continue to offer during this month at the present extremely attractive prices.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

MILLINERY.

MME. RALLINGS, NO. 779 BROADWAY, begs leave to announce an opening of evening dresses, reception jackets, opera bonnets, &c., by gas-light effect, will take place on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
CONKLIN & MILLER,
NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST.,
Will sell the balance of their stock of OVERCOATS, BUSINESS SUITS, &c., at AUCTION PRICES, to close the business

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For paving with trap-block pavement Ninety-second-street from Third-avenue to East River.
2. For building sewers in Washington-street, between Beach and Hubert and between Watts and Canal streets; also, in Hudson-street between Franklin and Jay streets, and also in North Moore-street, between Hudson-street and West Broadway, with branch in Varick-street.
3. For paving with stone blocks Spring-street, from Broadway to West-street.
4. For building sewer in Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
5. For building basin on the northwest corner of Mercer and Howard streets.
6. For building basin on the northeast corner of Mercer and Canal streets.
7. For paving with stone blocks Church-street, from Chambers to Canal-street.
8. For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-first-street, from Third-avenue to Lexington-avenue.
9. For flagging sidewalks on the west side of Eighth-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets.
10. For paving with stone blocks Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of Ninety-second-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, to the extent of half the block from Ninety-second-street.
2. Both sides of Washington-street, between Beach and Hubert streets; also both sides of Washington-street, between Watts and Canal streets; also both sides of Hudson-street, between Franklin and Jay streets; also both sides of North Moore-street, between Hudson and West Broadway; also both sides of Varick-street, between Beach and North Moore streets.
3. Both sides of Spring, from Broadway to West-street, to the extent of half the block from Spring-street.
4. Both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
5. The east side of Mercer-street, from Grand to Howard-street; also the south side of Grand-street and the north side of Howard-street, from Broadway to Mercer-street.
6. The south side of Howard-street and the north side of Canal-street, from Broadway to Mercer-street; also the east side of Mercer-street, from Howard to Canal-street.
7. Both sides of Church-street, from Chambers to Canal-street, to the extent of half the block from Church-street.
8. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Third-avenue to Lexington-avenue.
9. Four lots on the west side of Eighth-avenue, commencing at the southwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-third-street, and running 106 feet southerly on Eighth-avenue.
10. Both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block from Thirty-fifth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC J. HUNT.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1867.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of EDWARD N. EBBETTS, Jr., Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward N. Ebbets, Jr., of the City of New-York, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of January, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah I. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and the second and third meetings of creditors are ordered to be held at the same time and place.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1867. d10-law3wTu*

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 16th day of December, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1868:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors, each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—IRENEO EVANGELISTA DE SOUZA DE MAUA, trading under the firm name of MAUA & CO., plaintiff, against CALOGERAS, JOHN RALLI, JOHN DOE, composing the firm of CALOGERAS, RALLI & CO., and THEODORE and JOHN RALLI, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 29 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve thousand six hundred dollars, with interest from the seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 29 Nassau-st., N. Y.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1867.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, on the 15th day of November, 1867.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD,
n26-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—THE PLACE SUGAR REFINERY, Plaintiff, against H. W. HINSDALE, S. SIBLEY and W. F. ENDICOTT, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest from the 25th day of September, 1867, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.
MARSH, COE & WALLIS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 170 Broadway.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1867.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 30th day of November, 1867.
MARSH, COE & WALLIS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Dated DEC. 2, 1867. d3-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RACHEL EPPSTEIN, plaintiff, against BERNARD EPPSTEIN, defendant; summons for relief. To the defendant, Bernard Eppstein: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 5 Tryon Row, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated Oct. 30, 1867.
H. STEINERT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
No. 5 Tryon Row, New-York City.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of November, 1867.
N5law6w*. H. STEINERT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS.
D. D. BADGER, Pres. N. CHESNEY, Vice-Pres.
Manufacturers of Building and all other Iron work
14th-st., between Avenues B and C

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN,	MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO,	NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18
CHICAGO	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in Steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION. No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY

FRANCE, GRACE	SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VIRGINIA, PROWSE	SATURDAY, Dec. 21
HELVETIA, THOMPSON	SATURDAY, Dec. 28
DENMARK, THOMSON	SATURDAY, Jan. 4

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

ETNA	SATURDAY	Dec. 14
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Dec. 21
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY	Dec. 28
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Jan. 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Jan. 11

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London.	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec 11.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

Payable in Gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD. No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER PERSIA AND ALEPPO embark from the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 1 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Jan. 11
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Jan. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Jan. 25.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 8 A. M.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Dec. 21.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Dec. 28.

From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY

TRIPOLI	Dec. 4
ALEPPO	Dec. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.

First cabin $110; second cabin, $65; steerage $35, Gold.

The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY, EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Dec. 12.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Dec. 19.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Dec. 26.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A contract has been concluded with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that the Royal Mail Service between New-York and Nassau, Bahamas and Havana, will on and after the 30th day of January, 1868, be performed by that Company.
T. DARLING,
B. L. BURNSIDE,
Commissioners.

FOR HAVANA—CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known fast sailing side-wheel steamship GEN. BARNES, T. H. MORTON, Commander, will sail for the above port, from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.

Freight on measurement goods, 30 cents per foot.

Freight on weight goods, ¾ cent. per pound.

Passage money, $65 in currency.

No freight for Havana received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

Measurement goods, 5 cents per cubic foot.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 19.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the Interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

Steamship THAMES, L. W. PENNINGTON, Commander, leaves TUESDAY, Dec. 10.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 14.

Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 21,

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central Railroad of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to all points in the interior, at lower rates than by any other line.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA—Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River for the above port on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

Nov. 30—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Dec. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

Dec. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer of Dec. 21 connects closely with steamer CHINA, from San Francisco, Jan. 13; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
FOR CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

The elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Capt. J. W. SMITH,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on
SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at noon,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.,
connecting at Panama with the new, fast steamship
OREGONIAN, Capt. SUTTON.

These steamships having been built and fitted expressly for this trade, have accommodations that are unsurpassed for elegance or comfort.

To be followed SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 1868, by the favorite steamship
NEBRASKA or ARAGO,
connecting at Panama with the steamship
AMERICA.

For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHARLES DANA, Vice-President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received until Tuesday at 3 P. M. For rates &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Bills of lading signed for all points on the South Carolina and connecting railroads.

The fine steamer MATANZAS is now being refitted for the Winter service, and will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Dec. 12,
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Dec. 19,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship GEN. BARNES, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.

For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:

GEN. GRANT, SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Dec. 21.

For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR,	H. RIDDLE.
Gen'l Pass. Agent.	Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:20 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

HARDWARE.

TOOL CHESTS, SKATES, MEAT CUTTERS, sausage stuffers, knives and forks, carvers, coal hods, fire-irons, pokers, lifters, &c., in great variety at LITTLE'S hardware store, No. 59 Fulton-st., between Cliff and Gold, east of Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, WHILE PASSING down Lexington-av., from 52d-st. to 49th-st., through 49th-st. to 6th-av., a MINK FUR COLLAR. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 118 West 49th-st.

LOST—AN ERIE RAILROAD COMMUTATION ticket to John B. Pell: the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with JOHN H. PELL, No. 51 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1867.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, sealed proposals will be received until SATURDAY, the 11th day of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of December, 1868, the said proposals to be opened before, and the award of contracts to be made by, the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government. The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

22,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

6,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine Map Paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS, (to be of any required weight.)

3,000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3,000 reams Flat Cap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
3,000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2,000 reams Demy, 16x20¾ inches.
2,000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
2,000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1,000 reams Medium, 18x23 inches.
1,000 reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams Super Royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams Imperial, 22½x31 inches.
300 reams Cover Paper, measuring 20x25 inches, and of any required color or colors.
6,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST-OFFICE BLANKS, (engine-sized.)

1,000 reams, measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
1,000 reams, measuring 20x36 inches, weighing 42 pounds per ream.
1,000 reams, measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
500 reams, measuring 18x29 inches, weighing 30 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity, or for any portion not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity, or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond with security to the approval of a United States Judge or Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Congressional Printer and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this Office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or John D. Defrees, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
JOHN D. DEFREES,
Congressional Printer.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 5.

From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:

On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $30,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker and such other point on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New-Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Nebraska, Nov. 20, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on

ROUTE NO. 1,

From Cheyenne, Dakotah, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees; in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 degrees; in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, in person or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1 at Cheyenne, Dakotah, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
WM. MYERS, Brevet Brig.-Gen.,
Chief Quartermaster,
Department of the Platte.

OFFICE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Company until the 10th day of December prox., at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened for the sale of the whole, or any part of $15,000 of dividend scrip of said Company for its sinking fund, reserving the right to decline such bids as may be deemed unsatisfactory.

By order of the Board of Directors.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

FULTON IRON WORKS.—FOR SALE—Two locomotive boilers, 50-horse power each, as good as new, cheap, at No. 490 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF PORTABLE AND stationary Steam Engines of superior construction.
POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 187 Chambers-st.

AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE

TO CLOSE A CONCERN.

FARM, FLOUR AND GRIST MILL.

Will be positively sold, at 12½ P. M., Dec. 11, 1867, on the premises, to close the business of CROSSMAN BROTHERS, of Woodbridge, Middlesex County, New-Jersey, one good farm of sixty-three acres, two-thirds in a high state of cultivation, with one good

RESIDENCE,

two tenant houses, barns and outbuildings thereon. It is in a healthy location, over 100 feet above tide-water; soft water could be forced into the house; a school is near; it is from two to three miles respectively from the villages of Woodbridge and Metuchin and City of Perth Amboy. Woodbridge possesses greater wealth in fire-clay than any other known locality. It will be a rich agricultural section when properly drained and cultivated. We will obligate ourselves to sell a practical machine to dig the drains. Perth Amboy is the proper point for a depot and terminus for a railroad to connect the Pennsylvania iron and coal fields by railroad with ocean, sound, river and canal navigation, and has good facilities for heavy business that requires cheap iron, coal and timber from Pennsylvania, together with fire-brick. Perth Amboy may yet be on one of the great routes between the North, South and West, and property has fair prospects of an increase in value in this section.

Also at auction, Dec. 12, at 12½ P. M., on the premises:

A FLOUR AND GRIST MILL,

Newly fitted up with turbine wheel and machinery, and located where vessels come to the door. It will always have a prosperous business if properly conducted.

Also, on same day,

$100,000

worth of a variety of property. Also,

EXHIBITION OF BRICK, PIPE, TILE AND DITCHING MACHINES.

See *Tribune*, also *American Agriculturist* for December.

Steamer *Magenta* leaves Barclay-st., New-York, for our wharf at 9 A. M. Dec. 11 and 12, and returns after the auctions. Fare out, 30 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Meals on board.
CROSSMAN BROTHERS,
WOODBRIDGE, N. J.

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, C. AND G. EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at Clothing Depot, Armory-square, this city, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., U. S. A., a large lot of non-regulation, new, damaged and unserviceable clothing, &c., consisting in part of about

1,000,000 feet hemp tent cord, new.
18,000 blankets.
10,000 yards lace.
4,500 pairs bootees.
300 pairs boots.
2,500 trowsers, foot.
1,700 trowsers, mounted.
2,300 bed-sacks.
550 ass't tents.
850 shelter tents.
3,600 Sibley tent stoves.
870 jackets.
1,000 Zouave jackets.
1,300 cavalry jackets.
5,000 V. R. C. jackets.
1,450 great coats.
850 infantry coats.
700 artillery coats.
370 vests.
Bugles, trumpets, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Purchases must be removed within five days from day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Q. M. General,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS AND BRONZES, STEINWAY & SONS' PIANO-FORTES, &c.

Will sell by auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 28 West 37th-st., near 5th-av., a very valuable assortment of furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor suite, covered in crimson silk brocatel, curtains to match, lace curtains, a first-class STEINWAY ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, covered centre table, lady's secretary, rosewood etagere, superb set bronzes and marble clock and vases, to match, latest style, pier glasses, chandeliers and gas fixtures, bronzes, fancy chairs, oil paintings, by Tait, J. G. Brown, Van Severdonck, D. Johnson and others, framed engravings.

DINING-ROOM in black walnut, bedrooms in rosewood and black walnut, mattresses, blankets, &c., China and glassware, very fine, hall stand, real bronze lamp and other furniture. Sale peremptory, the owner having left for Europe.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On Saturday, Dec. 14, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.

CHOICE OLD WINES AND LIQUORS, comprising Amontillado sherry, in cases and quarter casks; bottles old Jas. Hennessy pale brandy, 1842; bottles old Antigua and Jamaica rum, from London Docks; 2 ullage, ¼ casks Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac brandy; 10 cases old reserve Madeira, 1849; 100 bottles J. H. Cutter's old Bourbon whisky, cases Osborne's old port wine, bottled in Oporto; bottles nectar Bourbon whisky, cases Cabinet Bourbon do., demijohns John Ramsey Scotch whisky, demijohns and bottles Mehan's and Wise's Irish whisky, Magnum's old Bourbon do., 50 cases J. & F. Martel Cognac brandy, imported in cases; do. Vine Growers of Cognac do., demijohns pine-apple rum, Holland gin, Royal Holland sherry, cases Florise claret and Clos de Vougeot Burgundy, baskets Charles and Piper Heidsick champagne, in quarts and pints. Also, choice Havana cigars.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE,

Near 5th-av., on West 37th-st., at auction.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, the handsome three-story and French roof house and lot No. 28 West 37th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; size 23.11x98.9 feet, in perfect order, and contains all the modern improvements; possession immediately. For particulars and permits to view the house apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

78TH-ST.—1 lot situate on south side of 78th-st., 100 feet west of 4th-av., 25x102.2.

82D-ST.—2 lots situate on south side of 82d-st., 225 feet east of 5th-av., each 25x102.2.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 10, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

3,000 packages Malaga Raisins, fine fruit, seedless and sun.

200 boxes Valencia Shelled Almonds, and Jordan Almonds.

150 cases Bordeaux Prunes, glass jars.

600 drums prime old Sultana Raisins.

800 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, ex *Florence*.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOT ON 117TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

117TH-ST.—One lot on the south side of 117th-st., 420 feet west of 5th-av., being 25x100 feet 11 inches.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

AN IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE MODERN PAINTINGS—THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF Mr. J. H. DOLPH, and comprising the works of other favorite American and European artists. We desire to call the attention of the public to the private collection of paintings by Mr. J. H. Dolph, who, preparatory to a trip to Europe, will offer them at auction on the evenings of THURSDAY, 12th, and FRIDAY, 13th December, at the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st. Aside from his own works, which number nearly one hundred, Mr. Dolph will sell a small but choice collection of cabinet pictures by many prominent American artists, selected as marked examples of their individual style, including several sketches from nature. The following list gives sufficient evidence of the merits of the collection: H. P. Gray, A. B. Durand, W. Hart, C. Chiffard, J. M. Hart, J. G. Brown, R. W. Hubbard, Jervis McEntee, W. Whittridge, V. Nehlig, R. S. Gifford, E. Forbes, A. W. Warren, O. Sommer, J. F. Cropsey, J. A. Howes, Julia H. Beers, J. R. Brevoort, J. D. Smillie, A. H. Wyant, G. Perkins, C. Ogilvie, A. D. Shattuck, J. W. Casilear, H. Fuschel, W. Morgan, E. D. Nelson, J. A. Hekking, P. La Croix, W. M. Cary, J. A. Brown, C. W. Clowes, A. C. Howland, W. De Haas, R. M. Pratt, C. C. Griswold, C. P. Cranch, D. Johnson, J. W. Enninger, J. B. Bristol, G. L. Clough, F. Rondel, J. Veyrassat, E. Fallon, R. L. Pyne, Kruseman V. Elten, Charles Hine, G. B. Farrarie, S. Coleman, Schilking, A. Ordway, and others. They will be on view on and from Monday, 9th, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., until evenings of sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF SEVENTY-FIVE valuable lots on 12th-av. and 132d and 133d sts., near the Boulevard.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Charles E. Butler, Esq., Trustee of the estate of Hamilton Wilkes, deceased:

12TH-AV.—8 lots, comprising the entire front between 132d and 133d sts., each 25x100 feet.

132D-ST.—22 lots, south side, 50 feet 7 inches west of the Boulevard, each 25x99 feet 11 inches.

132D-ST.—23 lots, north side, 100 feet west of the Boulevard, each 25x99 feet 11 inches.

133D-ST.—22 lots, south side, 125 feet west of the Boulevard, each 25x99 feet 11 inches.

One-third of the purchase money may remain upon bond and mortgage for three or five years at 7 per cent. Title indisputable. For any further particulars apply to the auctioneer, or to CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 49 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON AVENUE A.—NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY.—By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John A. Weeks, Esq., referee.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom:

AVENUE A.—Eight lots, west side, between 77th and 78th sts., 25x94 each; corners 27.2 each.

77TH-ST.—Fourteen lots, north side, commencing 94 feet west of Avenue A, each 25x102.2.

78TH-ST.—Fifteen lots, south side, comencing 94 feet west of Avenue A, each 25x102.2.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

JOHN VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY VIRTUE OF TWO chattel mortgages, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 11 A. M., at Paul Falk's Belvidere, near 8th-av., between 107th and 108th sts., consisting of the buildings and outbuildings thereon, together with the unexpired lease; also, the furniture contained in the hotel, comprising pier and mantel mirrors, carpets, rosewood piano-forte, chairs, tables, glassware, crockery, bar fixtures, kitchen utensils, together with everything appertaining to the hotel business. Terms cash. Deposits required from all parties unknown to the auctioneer.

By order of HENRY A. FULLER, attorney for mortgagee, No. 6 City Hall-place.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NO. 182 LAURENS-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

LAURENS-ST.—The valuable lot, with the buildings thereon, No. 182 Laurens-st., east side, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Possession in 30 days. Lot 25x100 feet. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 295 Mott-st., near Houston. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 11.
L. F. HARRISON....Director
FIRST AND ONLY CONCERT IN BROOKLYN,
with the following eminent artists:
MISS JENNY BUSK,
the highly successful American soprano,
Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER, the great pianist,
Mr. GUSTAVUS HALL, Baritone,
SIGNOR FERRANTI, buffo.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor, and
Mr. CARL ROSA, the favorite violinist.
TICKETS $1. RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA

The sale of which will commence this morning at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

SECOND COURSE OF FOUR.

Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will repeat in Steinway Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, his "Christmas Carol" and "The Trial," from Pickwick; on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, his "David Copperfield" and "Mr. Bob Sawyer's Party," (from Pickwick;) on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, his "Nicholas Nickleby," (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and "Boots at Holly Tree Inn;" on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, his "Story of Little Dombey" and "The Trial," from Pickwick.

PRICES.—Reserved seats, $2; admission, $1 50.

SALE OF TICKETS.

The sale of reserved-seat tickets will begin at Steinway Hall TO-MORROW, (Wednesday morning,) at 9 o'clock. At this sale tickets will be sold only for the course of four readings. The number of tickets sold to each person will be limited to six. Single tickets for separate readings, if any remain, will be sold on Thursday, Dec. 12, at the same hour and place.

NAST'S CARICATURAMA

AT
DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY,
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 P. M.

A series of 33 grand historical CARICATURE PAINTINGS, 9 feet by 12 feet, by the celebrated artist,
THOMAS NAST,
illustrating the history of the country from the landing on Plymouth Rock to the present day, with a
DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE BY
MR. W. H. NORTON,
(Late of Wallack's Theatre.)

Admission 50c.; reserved seats, 75c.

Doors open at 7¼; exhibition commences at 8 o'clock.

GREAT POULTRY SHOW

OF THE
AMERICAN POULTRY SOCIETY.

The finest collection of Fowls—many of new and rare breeds,
DUCKS, GEESE, TURKEYS, PIGEONS, RABBITS, &c., &c.,
ever seen in this country, now on exhibition at
MASONIC HALL LECTURE-ROOM,
No. 112 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.,
Will be continued until
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.
Open day and evening.

Admission 30 cents; season tickets $1; fee for membership, $3.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND
OF THE
NEW-YORK (VOLUNTEER) FIRE DEPARTMENT,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1868.

Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and two ladies.

Extra ladies' tickets, $2, can be obtained from either of the members of the Committee, or from the officers.
JAS. F. WENMAN, President,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.

J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, New-Jersey.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

A RUSH TO-DAY AT GOLDSMITH'S CITY COLLEGE.—Writing Lessons 25 cents; No. 212 Bowery and No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square; call for circulars. P. S.—HORACE GREELEY has no connection with these establishments.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON

WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL

For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

$15.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the piano, singing and the French language from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris, has one or two disengaged hours; terms for either branch $15; for all $20 per quarter; a favorable arrangement would be made with a school in or near the City. Address L. V., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens DEC. 30. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY CAPABLE OF TEACHING German, French and music, with some knowledge of English, desires the position of governess or as companion to a lady; a Protestant family preferred. Address R. SMITH, No. 216 East Broadway.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—An adjourned meeting will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock. EUGENE LAWRENCE, Esq., will read a paper on *Cotton Mather and the Witchcraft Delusion.*
ANDREW WARNER,
Recording Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND decorated marble mantels, wainscoting, panels, &c. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily.

Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.

Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 12 M.	Wednes., Dec. 4, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 12:30 P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.	Wednes., Dec. 11, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th, 9:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 12 M.	Wednesday, 18th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 1:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P.M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT JOHN ROMER.—By order of the Greenwich and Rye Steamboat Co., the steamboat JOHN ROMER, well known as the fastest boat of her class in these waters, will be sold, without reserve, by Burdett, Jones & Co., on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 1 o'clock. For full particulars apply at ABENDROTH BROS., No. 109 Beekman-st., or to E. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
AFRICAN BABY ELEPHANT!

LIVING GORILLA!

TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, a very attractive and comprehensive collection of BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH, MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, GIANTESS, DWARFS, FAT LADY, LEARNED SEAL, SEA-LEOPARDS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LEOPARD CHILD, LIVING SKELETON, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, BEARDED LADY, HAPPY FAMILY, SNAKES, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST, GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-slayer's, COLLECTION,
HANNIBAL, JR., HANNIBAL, JR.,
Four years old, 38 inches high, weighs 365 pounds, cost $10,000.

LIVING GORILLA!

Performances in the lecture-room each day.
COMMENCING AT 2¾ AND 7½ P. M.
TWO SPLENDID PIECES!
THIS WEEK.
The late WM. E. BURTON's beautiful domestic drama, entitled
EMILY WAREAM;
OR, THE WIFE OF TWO HUSBANDS.
To conclude with the screaming farce of
JUMBO JUM.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
Immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

THE GREAT SENSATION.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
WITH ITS WONDROUS RAILROAD.
THE MOST TERRIFIC SENSATION OF THE STAGE!

UNDER
THE
GAS-LIGHT

Mr. Augustin Daly's greatly successful drama of Love and Life in these times will be acted EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, as presented for ten weeks to crowded and fashionable audiences, that have gazed on its wondrous sensation, THE RAILROAD, with bated breath and suspended animation, at the WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway—with new and romantic scenes, merry music, songs and dances and great cast, including the BEAUTIFUL WORRELL SISTERS, Mrs. E. Skerrett, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Edward Wright, Mr. J. K. MORTIMER, Mr. C. T. PARSLOE, Mr. G. H. CLARKE, Mr. H. C. Ryner, Welsh Edwards, T. L. Donnelly, W. H. Collings, Geo. Lingard, &c. Box Book open six days in advance.

EXTRA!!

NEW-YORK THEATRE MATINEE,

DEC. 11, 2 P. M.

First and only appearance of the celebrated young Irish Comedian
J. HOLMES GROVER,
(From the principal British Theatres,) previous to his departure to fulfill an engagement at Salt Lake City.
"HANDY-ANDY" MATINEE.

Admission 50 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
UNPARALLELED DISPLAY OF
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND NOVEL ACROBATIC FEATS.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
IN HIS ASTOUNDING FEATS!
ELEGANT AND EXCITING
ACTS IN THE ARENA,
introducing the full strength of the
GREAT NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS

Will read in the Steinway Hall, TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, his "David Copperfield" and "Mr. Bob Sawyer's Party," from Pickwick.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

Books of the Readings of Mr. CHARLES DICKENS are published by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, No. 63 Bleecker-st., and for sale at all bookstores and at the Hall on the evening of the Reading.

BUNYAN HALL, UNION-SQUARE.

ELEVENTH WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE
GRAND ALLEGORICAL SPECTACLE,
PILGRIM. FINEST PAINTINGS
GORGEOUS EVER EXHIBITED.
TRANSFORMATION. EVERY NIGHT.
INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL MUSIC.
MATINEES AT 2 P.M., TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GRAND BAL MASQUE,

OR
CARNIVAL BALL,
in aid of the
AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND,
to be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 12, 1867.

Tickets and boxes to be had of any of the ladies and gentlemen of the Committee at the Academy and Wallack's Theatre.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF PAINTINGS OF
THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY,
At Putnam's Art Gallery,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

RESERVED SEATS
For any of Mr. Dickens' lectures can be procured
At the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
No. 114 Broadway.

LECTURES.

"BREAKERS AHEAD."

ANNA E. DICKINSON
AT COOPER INSTITUTE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.
CHARLES S. SPENCER, Esq., will preside.

Tickets 50c. For sale by the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Matthews, No. 929 Broadway.

Doors open at 7; lecture at 8.

GIRLHOOD IN THE UNITED STATES.

A LECTURE
By Rev. Dr. BUTLER, of Philadelphia,
Will be delivered
IN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison-av., corner 42d-st.,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1867.

Tickets 50 cents. At Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; Kirby's, 633 Broadway, and Appleton's, 443 Broadway.

A LECTURE ON THE "CHINESE INSURRECTION," by Rev. EDW. W. SYLE, being the fifth of a course of six lectures given under the auspices of the Young Men's Association, of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, at the lecture-room on Waverley-place, between Perry and West 11th sts., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. Admission 30 cents.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.

MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.

GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.

Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

MUSICAL.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment in the country of instruments of this class. Prices: $75, $90, $100, $110, $125, $140, $160, $170, $180, $200, to $1,000 and upwards each; uniform to all and invariable. The closest examination of their instruments by the most critical judges is respectfully solicited.

READY MONDAY, DEC. 9.

STOECKEL'S SACRED MUSIC.

A NEW COLLECTION OF
ORIGINAL TUNES AND ANTHEMS,
ADAPTED TO ALL VARIETIES OF METRE
USED IN SACRED MUSIC,
by
DR. GUSTAVE J. STOECKEL,
Professor of Music in Yale College.
1 Vol. Large Octavo. Extra Cloth Gilt, $2 25.
Mailed postpaid on receipt of price.
All the compositions in this collection are new.
TAINTOR BROS. & CO., No. 229 Broadway, N. Y.

THE ESTEY ORGANS,

With the celebrated Vox Humana Tremolo.
Unequaled by anything in the market.
EIGHTY-EIGHT FIRST PREMIUMS
during the last twenty years.
G. G. SAXE & ROBERTSON, No. 417 Broome-st.

THE HARMONIC PIANO-FORTE,

Manufactured and for sale at low prices, for cash,
by
J. G. DAVIES & CO.,
No. 95 Prince-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 885 BROADWAY.
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS, with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at
HAINES BROTHERS'
warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

T. H. CHAMBERS & SON INVITE Piano dealers and professors to examine their IMPROVED NEW-SCALE PIANOS just finished, which combine all the essential attributes of a perfect Piano, constituting the "CHAMBERS" PIANO the best now manufactured. Factory No. 14 6th-st.; Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

PIANO-FORTES.—JENNYS & SON, NOS. 233 AND 235 EAST 21ST-ST.—The finest and cheapest instrument in New-York is manufactured by this firm. Second-hand pianos sold on monthly installments.

$100 TO $600.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of piano-fortes, new and second-hand, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

FOR SALE—A NEW UPRIGHT PIANO; NEWEST construction, seven octaves, at No. 109 6th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
TUESDAY, Dec. 10,
Watts Phillips' successful drama of
MAUD'S PERIL.

To conclude with (for the first time this season) the comedietta,
ICI L'ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

WEDNESDAY—TOWN AND COUNTRY.

THURSDAY—(Last time) RENT DAY and ICI L'ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

FRIDAY—(Last time) MAUD'S PERIL, and ICI L'ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

SATURDAY—TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Due notice will be given of the next representation of Tobin's fine comedy of
THE HONEYMOON.

Box book open six days in advance.

Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY

In consequence of engagements entered into many months ago, the Manager, with regret, is compelled to announce the
LAST NIGHTS
of the
BLACK CROOK

This performance, the fame of which is now world wide, must be withdrawn in the height of its popularity, after a triumphant career of sixteen consecutive months, a success unprecedented in the annals of the stage.

ALTERATION OF TIME—Doors open at 7, begins 7¾.
TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1867.
will be performed the celebrated spectacular drama, entitled
THE BLACK CROOK,
introducing
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
as witnessed by over 1,500,000 persons.
CONTINUED TRIUMPH OF THE SPLENDID
GRAND BALLETS,
sustained by the best corps either in Europe or America.
THE GARDE IMPERIALE
And CHILD VIVANDIERE,
received each evening with overwhelming applause.

The Premium Transformation, exquisite scenery. Costumes, &c., pronounced gems of beauty and skill.

The great success attending the reproduction of the Ballet of TARTUFF warrants its presentation for WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS; THE CARNIVAL DE VENICE THIS EVENING and THURSDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1.
Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES....Lessee.
G. L. FOX....Stage Manager.
C. W. TAYLEURE....Business Manager.
"The Living Sensation of the Town."—Herald.
ESTABLISHED SUCCESS
Of Shakespeare's Exquisite Fairy Spectacle!
"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM"

"The most brilliant, graceful, tasteful, and exquisitely beautiful combination of pretty things ever produced on any stage during the present generation."—Herald.

An Exquisite Panorama,	Lovely Scenery,
Mendelssohn's Music,	London Costumes,
Fairy Tableaux,	Jewels from Paris,
Charming Singing,	Brilliant Acting.

MATCHLESS TRANSFORMATION SCENES.
Mr. G. L. FOX....as....BOTTOM.

The most conspicuous comic success of this season, over which the whole town is laughing.

MATINEE 1¼ EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

To prevent disappointments and delays around the crowded Box Office, places should be secured in advance.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

FRENCH THEATRE—BEGINS AT 7¾.

H. L. BATEMAN....Lessee and Director
ELEVENTH WEEK OF THE OPERA BOUFFE.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
and last week but two of its representation in consequence of the necessity of fulfilling a contract made some months since for its production in Boston on the 30th of December.
THE GRAND DUCHESS.

The world-renowned, brilliant and enchanting opera, with its admirable cast, gorgeous costumes and exhilarating music on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11,
and every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Dec. 10,
second representation of the historical drama,
THE TOWER OF LONDON.

Tickets at the Theatre, and Nos. 895, 701, 112 and 114 Broadway.

The Press excepted, the FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

FAREWELL WEEK OF THE FLORENCES.
FAREWELL WEEK OF
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT MORAL DRAMA.
FRIDAY, FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF THE FLORENCES.
SATURDAY, FAREWELL FLORENCE MATINEE.
MONDAY—MRS. D. P. BOWERS—DRAMA.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,

24th-st., adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
EVERY EVENING,
ORIGINAL BURLESQUE,
YE GRAND QUEEN BESS.
QUEEN BESS....Mr. LEFFINGWELL
ESSEX....Mrs. CHAS. HOWARD WATKINS
QUEEN BESS MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL AT THE
NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH,
West 41st-st., near 6th-av.

Open on TUESDAY EVENING, at 6 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., Dec. 10, 11 and 12.

TABLEAUX.
HISTORICAL, ARTISTIC, AMUSING,
including ROGERS' STATUETTES, IN LIVING PERSONIFICATION.
AUTOGRAPHS of over 250 eminent persons—A RARE COLLECTION.
HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Fancy articles, Worsted Work, Embroidery, Toys, Books, Stationery, Curiosities, Cartes de Visite, &c., &c.

CHRISTMAS TREES, MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS.

All articles will be sold at or below ordinary market rates. TICKETS 25 cents, to be had at the door.

STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.
L. F. HARRISON, Director.
SECOND GRAND ORATORIO NIGHT.
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Madame PAREPA ROSA, Soprano.
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Contralto.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Mr. E. J. CONNOLLY, Organist,
Mr. F. L. RITTER, Conductor.
Theo. Thomas' Grand Orchestra.
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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A STRUGGLE AT SEA.

The Steamship Sacramento in Distress—The Steamer Hecla Stands by Her Thirty-two Hours—Five Fifteen-inch Hawsers Snapped—Interesting Account by a Passenger.

The brief announcement in yesterday's TIMES, by Capt. EDMUNDSON, of the Cunard steamship *Hecla*, that "at 7:30 A. M., Dec. 8, in latitude 40° 4' longitude 72° 46' west, left the ship *Sacramento*, of Boston, with mainmast gone and jury mizzen rigged, heading southwest, wind northwest, fresh gale, had stood by her thirty-two hours, having her in tow three times, ropes parting each time"—conveys but a very imperfect idea of the terrible work of those hours. The facts as related by a passenger on board the *Hecla*, are these: Shortly after midnight, Friday, when about twenty-five miles from Sandy Hook, Mr. MCKAY, the chief officer of the *Hecla*, observed a large vessel with main and mizzen masts gone, showing signals of distress. The steamer at once bore down toward her, and though at the time the wind was blowing a perfect gale, and the sea running high, the Captain ordered the boat lowered and manned, the chief officer being in command. While the wind howled madly, some of the passengers stood on deck and watched the boat as it left the steamer and approached the tempest-tossed and unmanageable ship. To a landsman like our informant the sight was terrific, and one not to be easily described. The nervous watching, the constant straining of the eye, in the endeavor to follow the fortunes of the boat, and the effort to scan its light as it mounted on the top of the waves, was the source of so much excitement that the coldness of the weather, with its biting severity, was all but forgotten. At last the eyes of all were gladdened when the boat was observed near to the side of the rolling ship. The boat's crew labored at the oar with commendable gallantry, and upon learning that the craft in distress was the *Sacramento* of Boston, in ballast, proceeded with their work of trying to save the ship, and, if possible, bring her into port. The chief officer advised the Captain of the *Sacramento* to cast anchor just where he was to prevent his drifting, as there was only fifteen fathoms of water at that point. Owing to the storm he could not hear the response from on board the ship, but took it for granted that they would follow his advice. He then returned to the steamer, and immediate preparations were made to render further assistance as soon as daylight would facilitate movements. All night the *Hecla* laid by the *Sacramento*, and before dawn the Captain had sent the boat off again under command of Mr. PEARSON, the third officer, to try and get a line from the ship, so as to make a tow. After many unsuccessful attempts they obtained the end of a small line, and brought it to the steamer. The 15-inch hawser was fastened to this line, and it was sent to the ship. The *Hecla* then began to make her way with the *Sacramento* in tow toward this port, going, of course, at a very slow rate. In less than half an hour, however, owing to the heavy laboring of the imperiled vessel, and the tremendous sea, the hawser parted, snapping like a small cord.

Again the boat was lowered and connection made a second time, no less difficulty and danger having been encountered than in the two previous efforts. This time the Captain ordered two hawsers, each of the same capacity as the first one. Having started with the disabled vessel in tow again, the *Hecla* kept her charge for about an hour only, the prospect of success being good; but in an evil moment, just as the Captain sat down to his breakfast, the two hawsers snapped simultaneously, and again the two vessels were parted, the *Sacramento* once more at the mercy of the storm.

Notwithstanding these discouragements, Capt. EDMUNDSON expressed his determination to stand by the *Sacramento* as long as there was a vestige of hope remaining. There was no abatement whatever of the storm, and nothing but almost insuperable difficulty presented itself, but the Captain of the *Hecla* took his steamer round and round the disabled ship several times. The Captain then requested the ship's crew to send the end of their cable on board the steamer. At that moment the excitement among the passengers on board the *Hecla* was intense, but it was an excitement not of panic, but of sympathy for the crews of both vessels. Every eye was watching the laboring vessel as she pitched and rolled so heavily. It was terrible to witness the unwieldy movements of so immense a body—the more especially as they desired to get near it, and yet dared not make too close an approach.

It was under these circumstances that an incident occurred at once alarming and ludicrous. The ladies in the cabin were somewhat alarmed with the most amazing velocity at which the running sea carried the *Sacramento* along, but they were more astonished at the speed with which the lady of Dr. B. flew across a young Irishman and an old Scotchman, who were sitting in the saloon at the time, when she saw the unfortunate ship coming, as it were, right over the *Hecla*. It was at this critical moment that the jibboom of the ship swept over the stern of the *Hecla*, and making a severe lurch, came down with her martingale right over the wheelhouse, and with the martingale chain cut it in two, the men at the wheel having a very narrow escape with their lives. The force of this lurch was so great that a hole was made in the steamer's deck and cut the wheelhouse through, at the same time sweeping in its career the high tripod compass, the flagstaff and the stern rail.

At length, two hawsers were again got on board the ship, making her fast to the *Hecla*, and she was once more taken in tow, the steamer making only speed enough to prevent her drifting more out of the proper course, barely, however, holding their way against the wind and sea. This time the tow was prolonged for hours, away into the night, (Sunday,) but as before, the hawsers parted. Then it was deemed impossible to succeed, and it was agreed between the two Captains that he of the *Hecla* should, upon arriving in port, report the case, so that steamers might be sent out to the relief of the *Sacramento*. The Captain, his officers and crew all arrived here thoroughly hoarse with shouting and extraordinary exposure to the elements. They all behaved well. The passengers also engaged themselves with a vigor and an energy most creditable.

THE CENTRAL GRANT CLUB.

Reports of Committees—Adoption of a Constitution and By-laws—Election of Delegates at Large—Speech by Hon. George H. Andrews.

The Central Grant Club met at the headquarters, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, last evening; the President, RUFUS F. ANDREWS, in the chair.

On calling the meeting to order Mr. ANDREWS said he had the pleasure to announce that some good and patriotic friends had presented the Club with something that would remind them of the honor and glory of their country. The sliding-doors were then withdrawn and displayed to view a large painting on canvas representing the closing scene of the war—the surrender of LEE to Gen. GRANT, under the old tree at Appomattox Court-house. At the top of the painting were the words: "We want peace; lay down your arms and return to your homes." The painting was greeted with loud applause.

The roll of delegates was then called, after which a special committee reported a Constitution and by-laws, in which it was suggested that the organization be known as the New-York Central Grant Club. It also provides for the election of officers, the appointment of special and standing committees, and the time of meetings, and related to other matters pertaining to the government of such bodies. The report, with one or two slight amendments, was adopted.

A committee then submitted the names of the following gentlemen to be declared delegates at large to the Club: George H. Andrews, Frank E. Howe, Charles A. Stetson, P. M. Wetmore, F. A. Conkling, W. A. Anthon, Charles G. Halpine, John R. Montgomery, Robert B. Rosevelt, Henry S. Wallace, Col. Le Grande and Henry J. Armstrong.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. DAVIS reported that a glee club had been organized.

THOMAS J. MURPHY having announced that Hon. GEORGE H. ANDREWS was in the room, the latter gentleman was received with cheers amid calls for a speech.

On taking the platform, Mr. ANDREWS said he was glad members had been restricted by the rules to five minutes for speaking. The cause needed but little talking. The movement was spontaneous on the part of the people themselves, and they had shown a determination to take the canvass into their own hands. But a few years ago GRANT was following civil pursuits; the hour of the country's danger came, and he, inspired by the purest motives of patriotism, sprang to the front and moved onward in the path of duty until he hewed his way to the highest place among mankind. Now a grateful people were ready to prove that republics are not always ungrateful, and place GRANT in the Presidential chair. [Cheers.] We have a right to look to him as the proper man to lead us back to the golden days of old. [Cheers.] The people were tired of political strategy and fratricidal war, and called upon that man to lead them who, first in war, they believed would be first in peace. There are a few who still cried "Confiscation and confusion to the South." This country, however, needed peace to prevail within every part of her boundaries, and the people would have it. The tide that was sweeping forward to place GRANT in the Presidential chair could not be stopped. The cry to make him the chief of the nation came from the Eastern, the Middle and the Western States, from beyond the Rocky Mountains, and from the depleted South. It came from the hearts of the people. [Loud applause.] But the people must have organizations to attain their object. They must give expression to their sentiment and make it available. They must "fight it out on this line" and not sleep on it, no matter how long it took them. The people insisted that GRANT should present himself before them as their candidate and they were willing to place their trusts in his hands. He was equal to the duties that would be imposed upon him in a civil office, as he had been in a military one. The associations must take no backward step until the soldier, sage and hero was made occupant of the White House. [Great cheering.]

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, it was resolved that a committee on music, consisting of five members, be appointed by the Chair, to prepare campaign songs.

The Chairman then stated that the central club had communicated with nearly all the County Clubs in the State, and that a convention would doubtless be held in Albany next month. The Club had secured rooms at the Astor House, which was open to those who favored the movement.

With reference to standing committees, the Chairman said he would be prepared to announce them at the next meeting. He was glad to see so many soldiers in the organization, and hoped others would be accounted among its members.

The meeting then adjourned.

MURDER BY POISON.

A Mother and Daughter found Dead in Bed in Brooklyn—A Mysterious Affair—Arrest of a Drug-Clerk.

About four months ago, Mrs. ELIZABETH FALL, about 40 years of age, and her daughter JENNY, 11 years old, took apartments at No. 307 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, where they were found dead in bed yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. The rooms were comfortably furnished, and Mrs. FALL seemed to have sufficient money for the support of herself and daughter. Before coming to Brooklyn she had stored some furniture with a drug-clerk named JOEL D. PRICE, employed at a store in Whitehall-street, near Battery-place, New-York. After Mrs. FALL came to No. 307 Atlantic-street, Mr. PRICE visited her frequently, and is said to have occasionally passed the night at her room. Yesterday morning a peddler of kindling-wood called as usual, to furnish wood, and found Mrs. FALL and daughter in bed, asleep, as he supposed, and so did not disturb them, but mentioned to other inmates of the house, when he left, that they were asleep. One of the tenants immediately went to the room, and found mother and daughter closely locked in each other's arms, dead. PRICE called at the house Sunday night. The girl said to a neighbor at 8 o'clock the same evening that she was going to bed, after which time nothing was seen or heard of Mrs. FALL and JENNY until found dead, and nothing of PRICE.

Coroner LYNCH took charge of the bodies and removed them to the dead-house. At noon yesterday Mr. PRICE was arrested at his store in New-York and taken to the Forty-first Precinct Station-house. He manifested considerable surprise at being arrested, but made no opposition. He gave his name as JOEL D. PRICE; is an American, 36 years of age, and stated he knew nothing about the matter. Before the Coroner he stated that he became acquainted with Mrs. FALL about three years ago, when she lived at No. 45 Whitehall-street, New-York. He had been very ill at his store, and she was called in to nurse him by a clerk in the same store who was worn out taking care of him. A trial for divorce between him and his wife is and was at that time pending; Mrs. PRICE reported that her husband had committed adultery with Mrs. FALL, and he had not denied it because she was the "only mainstay in denying the charge." From Whitehall-street Mrs. FALL went to No. 8 Broadway, then to East Broadway, and then to No. 307 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn; he had been living at No. 33 Court-street, where he stored her goods last Summer when she went to Europe; she was a widow; when she lived in East Broadway she sent his meals to him; she worked for a living; he had been in the habit of calling on her every day; on Sunday night he called on her about seven o'clock and remained until eleven; she was feeble and depressed about her little boy in England and sick; she said she wanted to go out; she sent her little girl out on an errand; then the three went to New-York; when they came back she complained of being weak and took his arm; at home she insisted on his taking a glass of ale from a bottle brought from the cupboard; they had supper—tea, steak and bread; he then felt sleepy and laid down on the sofa; she sat down beside him; she asked him if he felt more sleepy; he told her yes; she said "supposing something should happen to him;" he told her she was desponding as he was three years ago and he wished to cheer her; she said she was good for nothing; didn't know how her boy was; her friends had sent her no money lately; he felt very stupid about twenty minutes after drinking the ale; she did not want him to go home, but he thought it time to go; when going down the stairs he felt weak and was obliged to keep hold of the banisters; it was twelve o'clock when he went to bed and he did not wake up until nine in the morning; when they reached home from New-York he noticed a man dressed in dark clothes and wearing a slouched hat standing at the door; he said to them, "Oh, I've made a mistake," and went off; Mrs. FALL could not find the key under the mat where she had left it; the man then passed back and went up stairs; Mrs. FALL then looked again for the key and found it; she said she did not know the man and had never seen him; when the man went up stairs he said "it is very dark;" when in her room PRICE heard somebody coming stealthily down stairs. This is the substance of the prisoner's statement.

The *post-mortem* examination showed no mark of violence on the bodies though they were slightly discolored, and the hands were clenched tightly as in deaths from convulsions.

THE BERGEN EXPLOSION.

The Inquest Continued—Professional Opinions Concerning the Nature of Nitro-Glycerine.

The inquest in the case of the nine persons killed by the explosion of a can of nitro-glycerine at the Newark and New-York Railroad Station, in South Bergen, N. J., was resumed yesterday morning before Coroner WARREN and jury, at the Bergen Police Station.

Otto Burstenbinder testified: I am now in the blasting business, and reside in the City of New-York; nitro-glycerine is composed of nitric acid, sulphuric acid, and glycerine oil; it is a liquid of light yellow color and about six-tenths heavier than water; in exploding it expands 10,400 times, and powder expands about 800 times; this compound called nitro-glycerine will not explode by simple contact with fire; it requires about 360 degrees of heat to make it explode; it will not easily explode by concussion or friction when fluid, but it changes its qualities entirely when frozen; if frozen it will explode very easily by a stroke or slight concussion.

Wm. H. White testified: I reside in Syracuse, and for the past two years have turned my attention to the use of nitro-glycerine; I know that glycerine is no more explosive when frozen than when in a liquid state; frozen, it is less liable to explode; it is very hard to explode a cartridge when frozen; a very heavy weight coming on glycerine either in a frozen or liquid state would explode; I have seen a man let a can of frozen glycerine fall from his shoulder on a rock without exploding it; I consider nitro-glycerine twenty-five times safer than powder for blasting purposes; I have seen a chunk of nitro-glycerine as big as my hat cut open with an ax.

Prof. R. Ogden Doremus testified: I am Professor of Chemistry at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and of the College of the City of New-York; on Dec. 2 I received from the Coroner two bottles of nitro-glycerine, with a request to report upon its properties; I have subjected it to ultimate chemical analysis, and find it to correspond to the formula C. 6, H. 3, O. 3, and (N. O.) 5; it is well-made nitro-glycerine; the substance freezes at about 46; it is made to decompose in a very peculiar way; on moistening paper with it, it burns with rapidity; it does not explode when red-hot copper is placed in it; we tried it with the most intense heat we can produce with a galvanic battery, with two hundred cells holding a gallon and a half each; some nitro-glycerine was placed in a cup and connected with one of the poles of the battery; through a pencil of gas carbon, the other poles of the battery were connected with the glycerine no explosion ensued; but when the point touched the britannia vessel the nitro-glycerine took fire, a portion burning and the rest scattering about; this is as severe a test as we can submit it to in the way of heat under the pressure of the air; we therefore would conclude that nitro-glycerine carried about exposed cannot explode, even if you drop a coal of fire into it; if the liquid is confined, or is under pressure, then an explosion will ensue; if paper be moistened with it and put on an anvil and a smart blow given with a hammer, a sharp detonation ensues; if gunpowder or the fulminates of mercury, silver, or gun-cotton be ignited in a vacuum by a galvanic battery, none of them will explode; if any gas be introduced so as to produce a gentle pressure during the decomposition, then a rapid evolution of gasses will result; the results of decomposition in a vacuum differ from those under atmospheric pressure or when they are burnt in a pistol, musket, a cannon, or in a mine; where we have little or no pressure it is difficult to get these substances to burn rapidly; nitro-glycerine is more difficult to explode than powder; in many respects it resembles gun-cotton, which is made in a similar way; if gun-cotton be immersed in the proto-chloride of iron it turns into common cotton; the same experiment was tried with nitro glycerine by mixing it with proto-chloride of iron, and it reverted into common glycerine; there are four well-known varieties of gun-cotton made by employing acids of different strengths; they differ in chemical composition and properties, as well as in their explosive qualities; the late Minister of War in Austria in 1862 stated to me that he had ordered 400 cannon for gun-cotton, and six months after he stated that he had ordered all the cannon to be changed and adopted to powder in consequence of spontaneous combustions; much less is known of nitro-glycerine than of gun-cotton, and probably several varieties of this article may be formed as of gun-cotton; this would explain cases of spontaneous explosion; if the nitro-glycerine is not carefully washed to get rid of the acid, a gradual decomposition will ensue, producing gases, which, if the vessel be closed, will explode; my opinion is that nitro-glycerine should be used in the most careful hands; do not think I would put it in the hands of a common laborer for blasting purposes; it is less dangerous in a frozen than a liquid state; I think concussion would explode frozen nitro-glycerine.

At 5:40 o'clock P. M., the testimony being all in, the jury adjourned to 7 o'clock for the purpose of deliberating on the verdict.

The jury reassembled at 7 o'clock, when the following letter from Prof. DOREMUS was read to them:

"Since leaving you I have learned that the can of nitro-glycerine, the explosion of which proved so fatal, was full of frozen, or solid nitro-glycerine. Now, although the cork might have been removed, it is possible that the red-hot irons melted and decomposed the material at the bottom of the can, leaving a quantity of solid nitro-glycerine above, which, by preventing the escape of the gases, produced the pressure required for an explosion. A red-hot iron, or the more intense heat of a powerful galvanic battery, will not explode the nitro-glycerine unless it is under pressure. This stopper of frozen nitro-glycerine might have closed the orifice of the can sufficiently to produce the required pressure."

The jury being out over five hours, came in at 12:45 P. M. with the following verdict: "We, the jury, find that Thomas Burns, Hugh McKenna, Thomas Hicks, John Hicks, Benton Edwards, Frederick H. Miller, Robert Foster, John H. Miller, Patrick Riley, and Michael Cuff, came to their deaths on the 25th day of November last by the explosion of a can of nytro-glycerine, consequent upon the careless handling of the same by THOMAS BURNS, one of the deceased, and we censure the contractor, Col. SCHAFFER, for not being more careful in the selection of a man to use the article of nytro glycerine and recommend that in future men should be employed in its use who understand its explosive qualities, and we request the Council of the town of Bergen to order that there shall not be any more than 100 pounds of nitro-glycerine stored or kept in the town of Bergen, the same to be stored in a fire-proof vault when not required for use.

Proposed Reduction in Taxation—Meeting of Manufacturers.

A meeting of iron and other manufacturers interested in a remodeling of the Internal Revenue laws was held yesterday at the rooms of the American Industrial League, in Park-place. The meeting was organized by the election of Mr. ISAAC T. RUSSELL as Chairman and Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS as Secretary.

The Secretary read the call for the National Convention to be held at Cleveland for the purpose of obtaining a reduction of tax upon manufactured articles, and also the call for the meeting in progress.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. TROWBRIDGE and adopted:

Resolved, That we approve the object contemplated by the call for the National Convention of Manufacturers, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 18th inst., being to prepare and propose to Congress a plan for the complete revision of the present system of internal revenue, involving the removal of taxes on all domestic manufactures and productions, luxuries excepted.

Resolved, That the faith of the country is pledged to the payment of the national debt, and as soon as all the States of the Union are in such a financial position that their people can bear their due part in its liquidation, it should be placed in a definite process of gradual extinction; but we believe it sound policy in the present unsettled state of affairs and depression of trade to collect only so much revenue as shall meet the interest on the debt, and the current expenses of the Government.

Resolved, That we believe the internal revenue system of the United States should be thoroughly revised, simplified and adjusted to the actual necessities of the Government, under an economical administration of its finances.

Resolved, That we appreciate the importance of early and united efforts on the part of producers to secure such modifications of the present system of internal taxation as shall render the burden just and equitable upon all branches of industry; that we will cooperate with others in the preparation of plans to accomplish this object, and that we will heartily support any just and practicable measures tending to that end which may be proposed by the Convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed a delegation to attend the Cleveland Convention:

Hon. E. M. Madden,	C. K. Hawkes,
C. W. Russell,	J. D. Russell,
Charles Bliven,	George Sargent,
J. R. Thompson,	Horace Durrie,
Thomas J. Pope,	W. J. Libby,
John Williams,	J. L. Clarke,
W. Weed,	Isaac O. Hinsdale,
John Burn,	Abram J. Hewitt,
Peter Cooper,	Thomas E. Gaynor,
Thomas Ingham,	Peter Hoe,
William E. Dodge, Jr.,	William T. Blodgett,
T. Tuckerman,	Janeway Van Nest,

The meeting then adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SINGULAR STORY.—Last evening Detective KENNEALLY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested FRANKLIN N. ROBERTSON at the Merchants' Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, on a charge of robbery, preferred by ARTHUR TERRY, residing at the corner of Fortieth-street and Sixth-avenue. It is stated that in January, 1865, Mr. TERRY's room in the building at the corner of Worth-street and Broadway was entered, his trunk broken open, and $1,000 in United States bonds and $265 in currency, together with some papers, stolen. Shortly afterward the papers were returned to TERRY through the Post-office, and the direction on the envelope is alleged to be in the handwriting of ROBERTSON, although evidently attempted to be disguised. It was also claimed that ROBERTSON was seen in TERRY's room on the day of the alleged robbery. ROBERTSON was taken to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, where the question was asked in his behalf why, if a belief of his guilt existed, he had not been arrested at an earlier date, but the query remained unanswered. The prisoner was locked up, and will be taken before Justice DOWLING this morning.

THE HEBREW RELIEF BALL.—The ball of the Hebrew Relief Society for the benefit of aged and indigent Israelites, who are dependent on this association for charity and assistance, will take place at the Academy on the night of the 6th of February. The names of the officers and managers, among whom are numbered Hon. John T. Hoffman, Hon. Clarence A. Seward, Hon. Richard O'Gorman, Richard Scoell, Henry Morrison, Laurens Joseph, Judge Barbour, Jno. M. Lawrence, P. J. Joachimsen, Ogden Haggerty, J. Solis Ritterband, S. V. Hermann, Hon. E. B. Hart, Jacob L. Seixas, and a long list of others equally well known, is sufficient guarantee for the manner in which the funds donated from the sale of tickets will be expended. The tickets will be $5 for a gentleman and lady, and $2 for an extra lady's ticket.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Francis C. Ford and W. A. C. Barrington, of the British Legation, are at the Clarendon Hotel. J. Murisall, the Mexican Minister; Hon. W. Schofield, of California; Gen. John S. Cavender, of St. Louis; Gen. J. T. Mitchell, of Washington; Judge A. McDonegal, of Milwaukee; Gen. S. B. Tower, U. S. A.; Hon. R. Gardener, of Boston, and Hon. G. L. Lee, of Maryland, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. John A. Griswold, of Troy, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. Benj. Field, of Albion, Hon. Alfred Ely, of Rochester, and Hon. J. F. Hovey, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. R. Casson, of London, and Hon. J. C. Wyman, of Harrisburgh, are at the Westminster Hotel. Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. J. G. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.—The various delegations appointed at the late meetings in this City of distillers, rectifiers, wholesale druggists and grocers, to attend the National Convention which is to assemble at Washington to-morrow, started for Washington yesterday. Collector SMITH is said to have placed a Government officer in charge of the new and improved rectifying establishment in Twenty-sixth-street, near Avenue A. The distillery of A. VOGEL, at No. 25 Bowery, has been seized, as is reported, because of non-payment of tax upon production. There was no meeting of the Board of Internal Revenue yesterday.

THE BUTCHER'S INJUNCTION.—Yesterday Superintendent KENNEDY notified the Captains of the various precincts that he had been served with an injunction prohibiting the Police from interfering with the driving of cattle, sheep and hogs through the streets, or with the slaughtering of animals. He informs the Captains that he will immediately issue a General Order on the subject, and directs them, pending the reception of such order to cease to enforce the orders heretofore issued referring to the orders he has issued directing the enforcement of the ordinance of the Board of Health.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock JOHN STRAIT, a German, 33 years of age, who resided at No. 46 Clinton-street, while at work excavating in the street a few doors from his residence was buried by the caving in of the earth, and when extricated was found to be dead. The body was removed to his residence, where an inquest will be held.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

COMMON COUNCIL.—At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon, a petition was read from residents on Union-avenue, E. D., praying the Board not to permit the Southside Railroad Company to run steam engines on that avenue. It was referred to the Railroad Committee. Resolutions were adopted directing the Mayor and Street Commissioner to enter into contract for a sufficient amount of hose, the members of the Common Council pledging themselves to use all honorable measures to secure from the Legislature an appropriation to pay the same. Resolutions were also adopted, directing the Mayor to issue bonds on the city for realizing $130,000 for a new pumping engine at the water-works and $350,000 for extension of water pipes as circumstances may require. As a Board of Canvassers, the Committee reported the election according to returns already published. The report was adopted excepting the part concerning the Aldermanic election of the Seventh Ward, which was referred back to the Committee. The Street Commissioner was directed to remove all obstructions from all piers and docks.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A Temperance meeting was held yesterday evening, at Mr. BEECHER's Church, Orange-street, under the auspices of the Plymouth Temperance Association. The pledge of the Society binds a person neither to take nor sell intoxicating drinks, and to do everything in one's power toward discountenancing the consumption of such liquors. Addresses were delivered by Rev. H. M. HOLMES and Gen. O. O. HOWARD, both of whom regretted the prevalence of drunkenness, and condemned, in fitting terms, not only the unfortunate inebriate, but the persons who supplied him with spirits. Intoxication was an evil which the Government should use every effort to eradicate, for rum had caused more injury to the country than the most disastrous civil war, and even within the last twelve months it had brought to the grave not less than 60,000 persons, left widowed 30,000, and over 200,000 orphans.

GOLD ROBBERY.—A lad named CHARLES E. DEGARD, *alias* Aubrey, 15 years of age, has been arrested on a charge of stealing a quantity of gold clipping the property of his employer, S. J. VOISSARD, watch-case maker, No. 17 Maiden-lane, New-York. The prisoner was arrested about a week ago. He lived with a Mr. JOSEPH LEGOTTE, residing in Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn. LEGOTTE is charged with receiving the goods, knowing them to have been stolen. The parties were brought up yesterday before Justice BUCKLEY, Second District Court, but as no evidence was given implicating LEGOTTE, that gentleman was discharged. DEGARD was also discharged on the ground that inasmuch as the offence was not committed in Brooklyn, it was therefore outside the jurisdiction of the Court. He was, however, rearrested to answer the charge in New-York.

GRAND LARCENY.—A North Carolina freedman named JOHN ANDERSON CAMPBELL, was yesterday arraigned before Justice DAILEY on a charge of stealing various articles of value from his employers (Messrs. LATIMER, corner of Grand and Sixth-streets, E. D.) and others, to the value of $500. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, but excused himself by saying that his employers only gave him $5 a week, and that he was compelled to steal to live. He was committed to await trial in the Court of Sessions. CAMPBELL has already done the State some service.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—The Sunday School Union held a regular meeting last night at the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church. Remarks were made by several gentlemen, and notice given that a Sunday-School Institute will be held next Monday evening at the Church on the Heights, under charge of Rev. J. H. VINCENT.

SAVAGE ASSAULT.—THOS. FLEMING was convicted yesterday afternoon, before Justice BUCKLEY, of a savage assault, on Sunday last, on a girl named ANNE STEPHENSON. It was proved that the girl had been most fiercely assailed by him. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

FRAME BUILDINGS DESTROYED.—The frame building No. 28 North Ninth-street, E. D., took fire about seven o'clock last evening and was entirely consumed. Two frame houses adjoining were also somewhat damaged. Loss $1,000; partially insured.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—A new house owned by a Mr. CASSIDY, in Division-avenue, between Seventh and Eighth-streets, E. D., was robbed of lead and brass fixtures to the value of $50 on Sunday night.

FIRE.—About 12 o'clock Sunday night a fire broke out in a frame house corner of Willow and Cranberry streets, occupied by two families. It was soon extinguished, having occasioned a loss of $250.

VIOLATING THE EXCISE LAW.—THOS. MURRAY, bar-tender at Union Hall, Myrtle-avenue, was arrested on Sunday for having his bar open early that morning.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 9—Noon.

Consols for money, 92 13-16.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	70 15-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares	88¼
Erie Railway Shares	47¾

FRANKFORT, Monday, Dec. 9—Noon.

United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862, 75¾.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 9—Noon.

Cotton steady. The estimated sales to-day are 12,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn 46s. 6d. for Mixed Western. Wheat 15s. 2d. for White California and 13s. 2d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley 5s. 4d. for American. Oats, 3s. 11d. for American. Peas 48s. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 6d. for Winter cured Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 70s. for Prime Eastern Mess. Lard, 50s. for fine American. Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 42s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 7s. 3d. for common Wilmington and 11s. for fine pale. Tallow, 44s. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. 9d. Petroleum—Spirits 2s. ℔ gallon and Refined 1s. 3d. Cloverseed 39s. for No. 1 American Red.

Whale Oil, £39 ℔ 252 gallons. Sperm Oil, £112 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 ℔ ton for thin oblong. Linseed Oil, £38 ℔ ton.

Commercial dispatches from China report the Tea market firmer. The exports of the new crop up to the 15th of November reached 87,000 lbs.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 9—2 P. M.

Consols steady at 92 13-16 for money.

United States Five-Twenties	71 3-16
Illinois Central Shares	88½
Erie Railway Shares	47¾

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 9—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market is unchanged, but rather quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is better for Wheat, which has advanced 13s. 6d. ℔ quarter for No. 2 Milwaukee Red.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

PRODUCE—Tallow is 3d. higher, and is now selling for 44s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for American.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 9—Evening.

Consols closed steady at 92 13-16 for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71 3-16
Illinois Central Shares	88¼
Erie Shares	47¾

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 9—Evening.

COTTON—The market closes easier in feeling, but prices are unchanged. The following are the authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	7⅝d.
Middling Orleans	8d.

The sales of the day fell short of the noon estimate by 2,000 bales, footing up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market has been irregular. While Wheat has been firm, Corn has declined to 46s. 3d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Barley, 5s. 4d. Oats, 2s. 11d. Peas, 48s. Wheat strong at 13s. 6d. for Western, and 15s. 2d. for California White.

PROVISIONS—The market for Provisions closes unchanged from the noon quotations.

PRODUCE—Sugar, 26s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 7s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for Common Wilmington, and 11s. for fine Pale. Tallow, 44s. 3d. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. 9d. Petroleum, 2s. ℔ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 3d. for Refined. Cloverseed, 39s. for No. 1 American Red.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 9—Evening.

Whale Oil, £39 ℔ 252 gallons. Sperm Oil, £112 ℔ ton. Linseed Oil, £38 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 ℔ ton for Thin Oblong.

ANTWERP, Monday, Dec. 9—Evening.

PETROLEUM—The market closed buoyant. Standard White was last quoted at 46 francs 50 centimes.

HAVANA, Monday, Dec. 9.

Sugar dull and offering at 8¼@8½ reals ℔ arroba for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Sold on Saturday, Dec. 7, 8,000 boxes, the crops of two plantations, at 7½ reals ℔ arroba for from No. 10 to No. 14.

Exchange on London 13¼@13½ ℔ cent. premium; on Paris, par@¾ ℔ cent. premium; on New-York, currency, long sight, 25½ ℔ cent. discount; short sight, 24 ℔ cent. discount. Gold, 1½@2 ℔ cent. premium; short sight, 3¼ ℔ cent. premium.

Domestic Markets.

BUFFALO, Monday, Dec. 9.

FLOUR firm; sales 100 bbls. from Illinois Wheat at $13 25; 145 bbls. White Michigan at $13 25; 100 bbls. Western Spring and 200 bbls. City-ground Spring at $10, and 100 bbls. City-ground White at $13 50. RYE FLOUR nominal at $8 50. WHEAT active and advanced 5c.; sales 26,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $2, and 6,000 bushels Nos. 1 and 2 do. Mixed at $2 62, and 500 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 60. CORN active and higher, closing firmer; sales early of 20,000 bushels new Western at $1 03@$1 04; sales later of 65,000 bushels do. at $1 05. OATS in good inquiry and higher; sales 15,000 bushels, in six lots, at 68c.@70c., as to quality, held generally at the outside figures. BARLEY steady at full quotations. RYE held at $1 60 for Western. MESS PORK nominally $21 50@$22 for light and heavy. LARD, 13½c. HIGHWINES nominal. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Oats, none; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Flour, 10,000 bbls. GRAIN IN STORE—Wheat, 367,500 bushels; Corn, 201,000 bushels; Oats, 106,000 bushels; Barley, 110,000 bushels; Rye, 26,000 bushels; Peas, 3,300 bushels.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 9.

FLOUR active and firm at an advance of 10c.@15c.; Spring Extras, $8@$10 50. WHEAT opened at an advance of 4c.@5c., which was lost, and closed at $1 91@$1 91½ for No. 1, and $1 82½ for No. 2. CORN dull at 84½c.@85½c. OATS quiet and steady at 56c. RYE declined 2c.@3c.; quoted at $1 55@$1 58 for No. 1, and $1 53@$1 56 for No. 2, closing at the inside. BARLEY firmer, and advanced 5c.; sales at $1 65@$1 65½. MESS PORK, $21 50, cash. Green Meats firm; Hams, 11c.@11½c.; Rough Sides, 9c. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 7⅜c., loose. English Meats more active; Cumberlands, 9½c.; Short Ribs 10½c. packed, and 10c.@10¼c. loose. LARD firm at 12½c. DRESSED HOGS active and advanced 20c.@35c.; Light to choice Heavy, $7 50@$8 25. LIVE HOGS active; good to extra choice, $6 75@$7 10. BEEF CATTLE steady and unchanged. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 265,000 bushels Corn, 8,500 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 1,500 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Monday, Dec. 9.

FLOUR active and 50c. per bbl. higher on Spring and Red Winter grades; sales 4,100 bbls., at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $12 50 for Red Winter; $13 for White; $13.75@$14 00 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm and market better; sales 3,000 bushels choice White Canada at $2 75, and 4,000 bushels do. at $2 80. CORN quiet; sales 500 bushels No. 1 Indiana at $1 22. OATS selling in small lots at 70c.@73c. for choice. BARLEY nominally $1 50 for choice Canada. RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN MEAL $2 90 per 100 lbs. MILL FEED steady; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $32, and Middlings $42 per ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 80c.; to Albany, 60c; to New-York, by rail and river, 70c. LAKE IMPORTS—32,000 bushels Wheat, 19,200 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 9.

FLOUR advanced 25c., and is in good demand; Family $11@$11 50. WHEAT advancing; No. 1 Red $2 60. CORN dull at 83c.@84c. for new on the ear. OATS steady at 65c. BARLEY firm and held at $1 60. COTTON dull at 14¾c.@15c. for Middlings; holders firm. TOBACCO unchanged and no sales. WHISKY dull. Dressed HOGS buoyant and advanced 25c.; receipts 14,000 head. MESS PORK held at $22@$23 for old and new. LARD firm; sales at 13c. CATTLE in good demand and a light supply; quoted at $3 50@$6 50, gross. Gold 136¾, buying. Money unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 9.

COTTON market stiff; sales 4,000 bales; receipts since Saturday, 7,838 bales; exports, 3,486 bales. SUGAR active at full prices; common, 11c.; prime, 13½c. MOLASSES better; fair, 60c.; prime, 70c. FLOUR—There is a better feeling in the market; superfine held at $9 50; choice, $14 25@$15. CORN firmer at $1 10@$1 15. OATS firm at 85c. PORK ruling upward; Mess, $24@$25. BACON dull; Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. LARD—Prime tierce 13½c.@14c. Gold 136½. Sterling Exchange, 146½@151. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. discount.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Dec. 9.

TOBACCO in light supply; Light Lugs $5@$6 85; Common to Medium Leaf, $8 75@$9. FLOUR firmer; Supertine, $7 75; A No. 1 at $11 50. WHEAT, $2 35@$2 50. CORN—On the ear, in bulk, 75c.@80c. OATS, 66c.@67c., in bulk. COTTON, 15c. HOGS, 6¾c.@7¼c., gross. MESS PORK advancing; sales at $24 for new. LARD, 13½c. for tierces. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 9c.@9½c.; Clear Sides, 12½c.@12¾c. RAW WHISKY, in bond, 55c.

TOLEDO, Monday, Dec. 9.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm and advanced 1c. Sales of White Michigan at $2 70; Amber Michigan at $2 54; No. 2 Spring at $1 98; sales of Amber for the last half of December at 64c.@68c. CORN firmer; Old and New advanced 2c.; sales of Old No. 1 at $1; New at 94c.@96c. OATS unchanged. RYE advancing. BARLEY quiet. DRESSED HOGS firm and advanced ¼c.; sales at 8¼@8½.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Dec. 9.

FLOUR firm; City Double Extras, $9 50@$9 75; Country do., $9@$9 50. WHEAT advancing; quoted at $1 94 for No. 1; $1 84 for No. 2, and $1 72 for No. 3. OATS steady at 58c. for No. 2. CORN firmer at 87c.@87½c. for new shelled. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,200 bbls. Flour, 300 bushels Wheat, 390 bushels Oats, 300 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 9.

COTTON quiet and firm at 17¼c.@17½c. for Middling. FLOUR stiff at 50c. advance on the best grades of City Mills, and 25c. on others. WHEAT firm at the prices of Saturday. CORN very firm; sales of new White at $1 15@$1 23; new Yellow at $1 20; Prime Mixed Western at $1 18@$1 20. OATS 72c.@74c. RYE firm at $1 60@$1 65 for Pennsylvania. PROVISIONS dull.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 9.

BEEF CATTLE are firmer; sales 100 head at 8¼c.@9¾c. for extra; 7c.@8c. for fair to good, and 4c.@6c. for common. SHEEP advanced; sales 5,000 head at 4c.@5c., gross weight. HOGS advanced $1 ℔ 100 lbs.; sales 3,500 head at $9 50@$10 ℔ 100 lbs., net weight.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Dec. 9.

COTTON, 15c.@15½c. CORN, 80c.@85c. OATS, 77c.@78c. FLOUR—Superfine, $7@$8. PORK, $22@$23. Shoulders, 12c.@12½c.; Clear Sides, 16c. LARD, 13c.@14c.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, Dec. 9.

The COTTON market closed dull, at 15c.@15¼c. for Middlings; sales to-day, 1,100 bales; exports, 1,736 bales; receipts, 6,306 bales, the largest receipts of the season.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Dec. 9.

The COTTON market was very active during the morning, but closed dull; sales 1,200 bales; receipts, 640 bales. New-York Middlings, 15c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Dec. 9.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE nominal at 48c. RESIN quiet at $2@$2 25. TAR declined; sales at $2@$2 15. COTTON quiet at 14¼c. for Middlings.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Dec. 9.

COTTON quiet but steady; Middlings, 15½c.; sales 895 bales; receipts, 408 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Dec. 9.

COTTON declined ⅛c.; sales 500 bales; Middlings, 16¼c.@16½c. Receipts, 550 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 9.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 97; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Morris Canal, 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49½. Gold 136¾.

[Advertisement.]

PAY UP YOUR BETS.—There were a good many hats wagered—principally of KNOX's manufacture—on the result of the late election, and as it is proper and just, if you will bet, to pay your losses promptly, we recommend the unfortunate to liquidate without delay. KNOX'S stores, it is hardly necessary to say, are at Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.				
Western Metropolis	Nov.	23	Bremen	New-York.
Allemannia	Nov.	23	Hamburg	New-York.
Fulton	Nov.	26	Havre	New-York.
Etna	Nov.	26	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Nov.	27	Glasgow	New-York.
Virginia	Nov.	28	Liverpool	New-York.
Atalanta	Nov.	30	London	New-York.
Russia	Nov.	30	Liverpool	New-York.
Europe	Nov.	30	Havre	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.				
Persia	Dec.	11	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	Dec.	11	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	Dec.	12	New-York	Bremen.
Etna	Dec.	14	New-York	Liverpool.
France	Dec.	14	New-York	Liverpool.
Cella	Dec.	14	New-York	London.
United Kingdom	Dec.	14	New-York	Glasgow.
Pereire	Dec.	14	New-York	Brest.
Borussia	Dec.	14	New-York	Hamburg.
FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA AND NICARAGUA.				
Henry Chauncey	Dec.	11	New-York	Aspinwall.
Alabama	Dec.	11	New-York	Porto Rico, &c.
Eagle	Dec.	12	New-York	Havana.
Santiago de Cuba	Dec.	14	New-York	Panama.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Great Britain and the Continent, *via* Liverpool, by the *Persia*, close at the General Post-office at 11:30 A. M.

Mails for South Pacific, New Zealand, Kingston, (Jam.,) Australia, &c., close at 10:30 A. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Weser*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M.

Mails for Havana, by the *Eagle*, close at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Santiago de Cuba, from Greytown—Capt. J. H. Brand, wife and child, Rev. R. A. Fisher and wife, T. Stevenson and wife, Miss L. M. Stevenson, Miss L. M. Burrows, Rev. G. B. Taylor, H. Buck, J. H. Baker, T. Henry, R. Flemming, S. Flemming, G. W. Smith, W. H. Layton and family, A. E. Ross, H. Colt, H. J. Donnally, J. Hilton, L. J. Fassett, A. Robinson, J. Cohn, A. A. Gill, E. H. Park, F. W. Patterson, De Schaffer, E. Putnam, E. Polsfka, C. Schmidt, W. Van Walbebeck, John Wild, W. W. Bresbury, Rev. Dr. Hines, Dr. B. F. Evans, N. A. Upper, B. Woodbury, E. P. Drew and wife, Mrs. E. Belden, Miss Smith, H. P. Burbank and family, P. Haster and wife, Mrs. H. Hale, R. Ingraham, Jas. Rouke, E. L. Anthony, J. B. Chappell, Chas. Frontfield, F. Everland, T. Krause, E. P. Chamberlin, J. J. Schaeffer, H. Long, Mrs. Wm. Rider and child, Mrs. L. Woodford and two children, E. Fletcher, Thos. Scott, Mrs. T. Scott and four children, Miss Scott, Mr. Scott, W. E. Jackson and wife, B. S. Miller, F. A. Freeman, L. Barklow, H. P. Martin, J. N. Bradbury, S. A. Lynch, James Battles, J. N. Ryerson, John Parker, A. Anderson and wife, T. S. Williams, G. S. Cotty, P. Fisher, H. Hollingsworth, J. Long, Jno. Lund, J. Moc, J. Britinser, Jno. Ellis, Jno. Regan, Thos. Orr and family, H. C. Perry, H. Yeager, J. Schili, N. Cramer, H. Swain, P. Divine, Rev. W. Anderson, Rev. A. H. Smith, Capt. Vendryers, M. H. Delamater and wife, Wm. Stockton, H. S. Messner, M. Halthan, J. P. Johnson, G. W. Coon, Wm. Arnott, F. Peterson and wife, W. H. Casealton, T. M. Baker, Patrick Murphy, J. Cashrell, F. Williams, T. F. Hassell, B. M. Craus, C. W. Chapman, Rev. L. Smith, George Singer, J. C. Thompson and wife, W. C. Clark, D. Wood and family, Charles Eddy and wife, M. W. Morgan, H. H. Waling, J. Braley, James F. Martin, W. W. Boggs, H. Gibbons, C. L. James, E. Goldstine, Mrs. B. Eisuth and wife, Wm. Turner, J. Withered, J. H. Frost, B. B. Stewart, J. A. Edmonson, W. B. Pero, B. S. Miller, J. N. Schaffer, G. W. Schofield, H. Brayton, Thos. Murphy, D. W. Flock, J. Cohn, L. Eckstine, L. H. Crumt, H. Longwise, H. M. Lockett, J. Vogt, M. M. French, Jas. Ledding, J. W. Garvy, J. M. Thomas, J. Lion, Miss Lion, H. Fairchild and child, Miss Fairchild, J. L. Freely, M. S. Cann, Wm. Combs, J. F. Bradnock, J. R. Bradnock, F. A. Adams, E. W. Culver, R. Camwell, J. Irvin, A. Fee, R. Cartwright and wife, Louis DeMouroco, O. Walker and wife, Miss L. Farrell, W. E. Maynard, L. P. Ryor, C. W. Ryor, J. H. Working and wife, F. W. Chubb, J. T. Gibson, J. F. Payne, G. W. Quest, J. Gregory and mother, and 220 in steerage.

In steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall—Mrs. H. P. Hazeltine and daughter, Horace Scales, E. Gallinsky, Capt. G. H. Carleton, A. B. Steanes, Gustave Marzinsch, J. Denman, N. P. Cole and family, Gustave C. Mildres, Geo. Boggs and wife, E. Dubois, wife and infant; E. T. Dudley, David Davis, wife and two infants; Mrs. Mary G. Whitman, Cyrus Dean, Mrs. Jauncey and two children, Rev. E. Cohen, Samuel Drake, Herbert Bird, Miss E. Torrence, C. Russ, Delos Lake, Ferdinand Pileuyer, J. E. Aldrich, Mrs. Samuel H. Foster and servant, Master John H. Lee, G. K. Fitch, John Ewing, John M. Chase, H. G. O. Chase, B. J. Pengra, Lewis W. Blea, Col. George B. Sandford, Mrs. L. C. McAllister, maid and servant, Capt. F. Stanley, E. A. Flint, J. Duvin, Samuel Breck, John F. Locke, N. H. Crittenden, G. R. Reed, W. M. Johnson, wife and infant, C. Morgan, A. Gio, Albert Wilson, J. B. Harris, M. B. Rice and son, Manuel de Abla and wife, H. S. Barrett, Joseph Crawford, Allen Hunter, J. W. Snively, Thomas E. Benson, Frank Duff, William M. Adams, F. Kords, O. W. and L. A. Blood, Charles Williams, F. Williams, Fred. Wilson, Hearvey Sanderson, D. Davidson, A. de France, Mrs. H. F. Dill, Jose Ambt. Luzamga, C. P. Osborn, wife and infants, John Leaman, John Moore, Robert, John and James Curry, Cyrus L. Foster, J. Warren, G. A. Cannary, E. Morehouse, R. Chadd, mother and infant, W. Hammond and 4 children, John O'Mara, John A. Fry, Thos. Purcell, J. M. Hawk, J. R. Page, J. G. Carr, Edw. McDonald, R. H. Rankin, Z. F. Fowler and 2 children, Lewis Hughes, E. C. Woldermann, J. M. Morrell, John Lantur, C. M. Harding, Samuel Morris, Mrs. Mary McBride, J. W. Woodward, D. C. Bowen, F. de Roza and wife, E. J. Baldwin, wife and child, Mrs. J. Erveloiop, L. T. Williams, T. W. Lynch, D. F. and George Morrell, Wm. Sawdon, Alex. Trawloosky, Robert Baxter, J. W. Bradford, Daniel Wagner, G. Hussey, M. Brophy and son, W. Hill, J. R. Dilworth, P. M. Eder, Mrs. J. Murray, Auto Millan, P. Collins, C. P. Thomas, M. C. Blanco, Daniel Rountree, and the following navy officers from the South Pacific: Dr. Rudenstein, S. W. Terry, J. H. Glass, P. M. Cooper, C. M. Chester, G. B. Carpenter, D. Jones, H. Clapp, J. Burchard, J. W. Clement, J. W. North, P. W. Allen, Mr. Weir, and 115 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 14	Sun sets	4 32	Moon sets	5 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	6 22	Gov. Island	7 11	Hell Gate	8 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 9.

Cleared.

Steamship Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.

Ship Lucie, (Fr.,) Bounell, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Fleetwing, Davis, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Carmen, (Span.,) Batile, Cadiz, A. P. Francia.

Brig H. Porter, (Br.,) Frost, Halifax, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Sarah Ellen, (Br.,) McLaughlin, Antwerp, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Angola, (Br.,) Luthergreen, Rio Grande de Sul via Richmond, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; A. B. Cook, Small, Richmond, B. J. Wenberg.

Schooners Ludwick Bill, Ely, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; Annie Whiting, Hutchinson, Demerara, Miller & Houghton.

Arrived.

Steamship Rising Star, Conner, Aspinwall Dec. 1, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Dec. 2, lat. 12 8 N., lon. 78 13 W., exchanged signals with steamship Nebraska, bound to Aspinwall. Dec. 5, passed steamship Arizona, in lat. 20 40 N., lon. 74 14 W.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Santiago de Cuba, Smith, Greytown, Nic., Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to North American Steamship Co.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Empire, Price, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamer Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore.

Steamtug Game Cock, Lockwood, Philadelphia 9th inst. 2 A. M., off Little Egg Harbor, fell in with schr. Ann S. Cannon, from Philadelphia for Providence, with bowsprit gone and bows stove in. Took her in tow and brought her to this City.

Bark Fanny, ——, New-Haven.

Brig Lucy Ann, Rose, Elizabethport, with coal for Chester, Mass.

Brig Minnie Miller, (of Portland,) Anderson, Matanzas via Hampton Roads 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Ann S. Cannon, Shelhorn, Philadelphia, for Providence. 7th inst., 12:30 P. M., 6 miles S. E. of Little Egg Harbor, was run into by a side-wheel steamer, bound S., carrying away the schooner's stern, bowsprit, with everything attached, and windlass, and staving in the bows almost to the water's edge; did not ascertain the steamer's name, as she kept on her course, without inquiring what damage had been done; was obliged to anchor. 9th inst., 2 A. M., was taken in tow by steamtug Game Cock, and towed to this City; having no windlass by which to get the anchor, was compelled to slip it.

Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Kelly, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Native, De Hart, Kelly, Elizabethport, with coal for Bridgeport, Conn.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Ferrell, Philadelphia, for Dighton.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Hodgkinson, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Chas. Hill, Cheeseman, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Dissosway, Baltimore, with coal. Had heavy weather; lost foresail.

Schr. Chas. G. Raymond, Higgins, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. James M. Baylis, Arnold, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Mediator, Shea, Elizabethport, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. Clara Jane, Parker, Bangor 16 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Ruby, Lee, Elizabethport, with coal for Newburyport, Mass.

Schr. Wm. Penn, Davis, Elizabethport, with coal for Lynn, Mass.

Schr. Truman, Hoel, South Amboy, with coal for Bridgeport.

Schr. Albert Mason, Brown, Georgetown, D. C., with coal.

Schr. G. S. Welden, ——, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. E. M. Coyne, Jones, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Albert Treat, Gardner, Providence.

Schr. Maggie Miller, Harden, New-Haven.

Schr. Roslyn, Johnson, Stamford.

Schr. Senator, Eaton, Roslyn.

Schr. Lockwood, Lockwood, Northport.

Schr. Oliver Perry, Palmer, Glen Cove.

Schr. Pilgrim, McGinnis, Greenwich.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobby, Stamford.

Schr. Kate J. Hoyt, Parker, New-Haven.

Schr. Miranda, Hardy, New-Haven.

Schr. Nelson, Harrison, New-Haven.

Schr. Lucy Storry, Holmes, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Jane Forbes, Forbes, Virginia.

Schr. Alethea, Smith, Charleston.

Schr. E. A. Conklin, Daniels, Georgetown, S. C.

Schr. C. A. Johnson, Howard, Wilmington.

Schr. Gen. Torbell, Johnson, Virginia, with charcoal.

Schr. John W. Rumsey, Cranmer, Virginia, wood.

Schr. Mollie Price, Yates, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Soper, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Bonny Boat, Kelly, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. F. Nickerson, Kelly, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Selena W. Bunnell, Bunnell, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. H. W. Godfrey, Sears, Georgetown, D. C.

Sloop Rienzie, Cobleigh, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Sloop D. V. Smith, Rodgers, Elizabethport, with coal for Cold Springs.

BELOW—Bark Stampede, from Matanzas.

SAILED—Ships John Bright, for Liverpool; Melbrek, do.; Plymouth Rock, for London.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 9—Arr. brig Anna S. Terry, from Georgetown; schrs. Frank Palmer, from Darien, and Frank Herbert, from Albany.

Also arr. steamer Norman, from Philadelphia; brig Annandale, from Remedios for New-York; schr. E. M. Branscom, from Newburgh.

CHARLESTON, S.C., Dec. 9—Arr. steamship Moneka, from New-York; schrs. Wide World, D. B. Warner and B. N. Hawkins, from New-York; schr. J. A. Parsons, from Philadelphia.

Sld. bark Queen, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 9—Passed up, bark Clara, from Bremen, with emigrants for Baltimore.

Sld. steamship Niagara, for New-York, previously reported as the steamer Hatteras, which was due last night, but has not yet arrived.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 9—Arr. steamship Herman Livingston, from New-York; ship St. James, from Baltimore; brig Argo, from Stockholm; schr. F. B. Beard, Philadelphia; schrs. Sanguine, Boston; Bay State, New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 9—Arr. steamships Rebecca Clyde, New-York; Pioneer, Philadelphia; James A. Gary, Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Hecla reports left the ship Sacramento in lat. 40 04, lon. 72 46 W., not as before reported.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 9.—The steamer Perit, which ran ashore on the 7th inst., was taken off by the wreckers on the 8th. She arrived here to-day, and is not injured.

A portion of the cargo of the Jane Ross has been saved.

A schooner was picked up near this place on the 5th inst., abandoned, and without name or flag. She was laden with 80 bales of sarsaparilla, marked M. C. Baldwin.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—The steamer Argus, from New-York for Boston, before reported in Vineyard Sound, with her machinery disabled, parted her hawser and went ashore on the 6th inst. on Nashawena. The crew was saved. The vessel bilged and is going to pieces. She was 35 tons burden, and was recently built at Wilmington, Del., and designed for a tugboat. She was valued at $10,000. There was no insurance on the vessel.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Dec. 9—Arr. steamer Corsica, from New-York.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Nov. 24, brig Nellie Mitchell, Dunphy, Savannah, Ga.; Isabel Beurman, Brown, Bangor; 29th, steamship Rising Star, Conner, New-York.

Cld. Nov. 23, brigs Alice, Knight, Inagua, W. I.; 29th, Sarah E. Kennedy, Duncan, Pensacola.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 9—Noon.—The steamship Nebraska, Capt. Guard, of the Williams & Guion's line, from New-York on the 26th of November, arrived here early this morning en route to Liverpool.

The steamship City of New-York, Capt. Roskell, which left Liverpool on Saturday for New-York via this port, has been delayed in her departure hence by injuries received on the voyage from Liverpool. She will repair and proceed to New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
AMERICAN PIANOS.

PARIS,
1867.

First Grand Prize,
THE HIGHEST AWARD.
THE LEGION OF HONOR,
FOR THE CHICKERING PIANO.

MAKING 63 FIRST PREMIUMS DURING THE PAST 44 YEARS.
WAREROOMS, NO. 652 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK;
NO. 246 WASHINGTON-ST., BOSTON.

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A.      .   .   .   .   .   .   .
HH      HH   MMM       MMM  EEEEEEEE
HH      HH   MM M     M MM  EE
HH      HH   MM  M   M  MM  EE
HHHHHHHHHH   MM   M M   MM  EEEE
HH      HH   MM   MM    MM  EE
HH      HH   MM    M    MM  EE
HH      HH   MM    v    MM  EEEEEEEE
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THE
COMMANDING
GENERAL

OF FORT LEAVENWORTH REQUESTED ME TO GET SOME OF HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, AND AS I HAVE A SALE FOR IT I WISH TO GET THE AGENCY. R. T. BROWN.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, NOV. 25.

OUR PHYSICIANS

RECOMMEND IT TO THEIR PATIENTS WITH GOOD SUCCESS. PLEASE GIVE ME YOUR TERMS TO AGENTS. H. EMMONDS.
ELYRIA, OHIO, NOV. 23.

IT DOES ME GREAT GOOD,

AND I AM OBLIGED TO DRINK IT FOR A LONGER PERIOD, WROTE MRS. F. J. LIPPITE, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I., NOV. 26.

OUR PHYSICIANS

HAVE REQUESTED ME TO GET SOME OF HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, AS THEY ARE SUFFICIENTLY ACQUAINTED WITH ITS VIRTUES. PLEASE GIVE TERMS TO AGENTS.
CANTON, ILL., NOV. 22. P. C. ROSS.

I AM QUITE SATISFIED

WITH THE EXCELLENT RESULTS WHICH YOUR MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH PRODUCED IN MY SUFFERING CONSTITUTION, AND RECOMMEND YOUR PALATABLE BEVERAGE OF HEALTH TO ALL SICK AND SUFFERING. M. BROWN.
FRANKLIN, PENN., NOV. 16.

MY DYSPEPSIA

DISAPPEARED BY ITS USE. GEORGE SCHMIDT.
HESTER-STREET, NO. 117, NOV. 14.

AS THE COUGH

OF MY WIFE IS IMPROVING SINCE USING HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, PLEASE, &C. JOHN HUFTLIN.
JAMES-STREET, NO. 78, NOV. 15.

SUFFERING HORRIBLY FROM DYSPEPSIA,

I TRIED HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, AND WAS CURED. MRS. TISDALL, NO. 62 HIGH-ST. BROOKLYN, NOV. 11.

IT IS NOT ONLY AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, BUT ALSO FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS AND CONSUMPTION.
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT, NO. 542 BROADWAY.

CULBERT BROTHERS,
NO. 777 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,)
Dealers in
FINE JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE,
PARIS CLOCKS,
GOLD WATCHES,
ALSO PEARL AND CORAL JEWELRY,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WARM AIR FURNACES,
OF ALL SIZES, SUITABLE FOR DWELLING-HOUSES, STORES AND CHURCHES.

Long experience enables us to give ENTIRE SATISFACTION in this branch of business, and we are prepared to execute work at short notice and in the best manner.

JANES, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

REJOICE YE SUFFERERS! RISE YE BEDRIDDEN CRIPPLES!—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT can be now procured. It is warranted a speedy cure for Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Croups, Cuts, Pains of all kinds, or no pay. Do not suffer when you can instantly be relieved. Price 50 cents Depot 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

Brewster & Co.,
OF BROOME-ST.,
Carriage Builders,

Respectfully announce the opening of their NEW and ELEGANT WAREROOMS on
FIFTH-AVENUE,
Corner 14th-st., opposite Delmonico's.

In making this announcement, Messrs. BREWSTER & CO. beg to assure their friends and the public that with the exception of occasional importations of novelties in carriages from London, Paris and Berlin, no departure will be made from their well-known rule of SELLING VEHICLES OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY.

Retaining their old establishment on Broome-st., where for so many years they have maintained the highest reputation for the excellence of their work, and with additional manufacturing facilities, it is their purpose to offer at their warerooms on Fifth-av. an assortment of carriages in the most fashionable styles, and EQUAL IN EVERY RESPECT TO THOSE BUILT TO ORDER. At the same time they would suggest to customers having decided preferences, either in design or finish, that by placing their orders in advance, individual tastes may be best gratified.

As heretofore, the building of Road Wagons will be an important feature of their business, and every effort will be made to maintain the established reputation of the "Brewster Wagon."

To secure to their patrons in other cities equal advantages with those residing in New-York, arrangements have been made with leading carriage-builders in BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, CLEVELAND, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, PITTSBURGH and ALBANY, to make good all claims under their guarantee.

Having no connection with any firm bearing a similar name DEALING in carriages on Broadway, they beg their correspondents to be particular in addressing letters intended for the factory to

BREWSTER & CO.,
Broome-st., New-York.

And for the Warerooms, to
Brewster & Co., 5th-av., New-York.

GLORIOUS NEWS
FOR THOSE WHO HAVE GOT TO BUY
CLOTHING.
WHITE, WHITMAN & CO.
ARE SELLING THEIR NEW STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
AT ONE-HALF THE PRICE OF OLD STOCKS.
ONLY HOUSE WHO HAS AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK AT PANIC PRICES.
NOS. 234 AND 235 BROADWAY.

SPECIALTIES
IN
WINTER CLOTHING.

Melton and Whitney Overcoats	$15
Walking Jackets	10
Full Suits	18

Determined to lead the market in the matter of PRICES as well as STYLES, we call attention to the above list of SPECIALTIES in NEW GOODS now on hand, and in process of manufacture.

DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.,

WEDDING AND HOLIDAY
PRESENTS.
FINE SILVER PLATED WARE,
BY THE
J. L. HARLEM M'F'G CO.,
SALESROOM NO. 74 MAIDEN-LANE,
NEAR WILLIAM-ST.

Our large assortment of goods, comprising every article in this department of holiday trade, is of superior workmanship and design, plated on white metal, of our own make, and is now RETAILED at wholesale prices.
N. B.—Full weight of silver guaranteed.

SKATES FOR MEN!
SKATES FOR WOMEN!
SKATES FOR CHILDREN!
SKATES AT RETAIL!
SKATES AT WHOLESALE!

We have added to our establishment a department for the sale of SKATES ONLY, where we offer a VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT at reasonable prices. Illustrated price lists furnished on application.
PATTERSON BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
NO. 27 PARK-ROW.

LOGOTROPE.

Reading by machinery. A pretty and instructive toy for children. Amusement and instruction combined. 126,000 sentences can be made with it. For sale by all toy dealers. Manufactured by JOHN N. BUNNELL, Unionville, Conn.
Specimen copy sent postpaid on receipt of 80 cents.

BLOOM OF YOUTH
BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS, No. 113, Dec. 9, 1867.
18, 70, 7, 67, 17, 63, 6, 73, 8, 35, 60, 11, 16.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 114, Dec. 9, 1867.
23, 6, 30, 73, 49, 41, 22, 72, 71, 40, 13, 19, 21, 2, 74.
STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 13, Dec. 9, 1867.
1, 38, 10, 4, 7, 77, 60, 49, 27, 11, 28, 58, 38.
STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 14, Dec. 9, 1867.
47, 32, 54, 66, 9, 63, 43, 19, 86, 16, 73, 18.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and all legalized lotteries. Circulars and information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broadway.